FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 SEPTEMBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

In the wake of Iran's reported seizure of Iraq's Al-'Ummayah oil platform, IRNA announced that Iranian aircraft and artillery bombarded the nearby Al-Bakr platform, sparking off fires and inflicting heavy damage. A communique cited by the agency stated that Iranian forces captured 110 POW's and sank an Iraqi frigate during the capture of Al-'Ummayah. On the other hand, INA contended that Iraqi forces "have purged the abandoned and isolated oil-loading platform" of Iranians and have "completely wiped out" the Iranian forces there.

In other action, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA claimed that Iranian planes and antiaircraft units downed three Iraqi planes in various sectors 3 September. The agency also reported that Iranian planes bombed Iraqi targets in the Rawanduz and Diyanah areas 2 September. The Iranian interior minister announced that Iranian troops have suppressed the activities of Iraqi-backed opposition groups in border areas and have arrested 800 "counterrevolutionaries" belonging to the Mojahedin-e Khalq and other Iranian rebel groups, according to IRNA.

For Iraq's part, a military spokesman cited by INA stated that Iraqi planes launched another raid on pumping stations in the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields 2 September in order to prevent repair work.

In a separate Gulf development, the Soviet Foreign Ministry announced that the Iranian Navy boarded a Soviet vessel in the Gulf 2 September, AFP noted.

Commenting on Iran's latest offensive operations, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio that these attacks were designed to prepare the ground for "the fateful offensive, which we all await." "Certain conditions in the world" necessitated the start of the new operations, he said, including "the move by agents of world blasphemy" at the nonaligned summit conference in Harare. Tehran radio and IRNA reported President 'Ali Khamene'i's remarks at the conference in which he called for Iraq's expulsion from the Nonaligned Movement and dismissed PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's appeal for Iran to accept mediation.

Libya

No one will find it surprising if the United States commits another "folly" against Libya, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in an interview with Zimbabwean media reported by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. He also announced Libya's willingness to train and arm South African and Namibian "revolutionaries," stressing the need to expel whites from Africa or annihilate them. In other reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi's activities in Harare, Tripoli radio noted that he held talks with Iranian President Khamene'i.

In Tripoli, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Petr Demichev declared before his departure that his "fruitful" meetings with Al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud had reaffirmed the two sides' intention to strengthen bilateral cooperation in every possible way, TASS reported. According to Syrian sources cited by the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas*, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad recently told the Soviet leadership he has received information from Egyptian sources confirming that the United States is preparing for a large-scale military operation against Libya. Al-Asad reportedly conveyed this message to the Soviets during "secret and very important" talks in Moscow last week.

Lebanon

The cabinet has declared "an open security truce" and has decided to formulate a "national charter based on the principles of Lebanese unity, Arab identity, and constitutional and systemic reform," Prime Minister Rashid Karami disclosed in remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio following the cabinet's 2 September meeting as a "dialogue committee." He said the new charter will mandate the establishment of a "national army" to defend Lebanon, liberate the south, and implement UN resolutions on Israel's withdrawal. The Muslim and Christian ministers also agreed on an "information truce," Karami noted. Ministers Salim al-Huss and Joseph al-Hashim have been tasked with outlining the main points of the national charter, the radio revealed, and the cabinet will hold its next dialogue committee meeting 9 September.

In another development in Beirut, the Islamic Jihad organization issued a communique warning that one of its French hostages will be killed unless France meets its demands, AFP reported, noting that the communique was accompanied by a videotape showing kidnapped journalist Jean-Paul Kaufmann.

Jordan

King Husayn stressed the "constant principles" of Jordanian policy during his talks with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Amman television reported. A "responsible source" in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo expressed Jordan's desire to bring U.S. and Soviet viewpoints closer on the Mideast peace process, adding that Jordan has contacted Egypt to reach a unified position on this issue.

Tunisia

A member of an extremist religious movement was executed by firing squad 2 September, according to a Defense Ministry announcement reported by KUNA.

Sudan

Relations With Uganda — A Sudanese-Ugandan meeting on the sidelines of the nonaligned summit focused on reports that Sudan has assisted Ugandan rebels, SUNA reported, noting that the Sudanese side denied such reports as "groundless." The two sides agreed to meet in Kampala within a week for further discussions.

SPLA Offensive — The SPLA killed or wounded over 70 government troops in a 28 August operation that marked the start of an "impending final assault" on Bentiu, the SPLA's clandestine radio announced.

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PLO Rejects New U.S. Proposal on Negotiations

JN300645 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Aug (WAKH) — The Palestinian command has rejected discussing a proposal the United States has submitted through Arab parties concerning PLO appointments of pro-PLO key figures within a Jordanian delegation to conduct negotiations for settling the Palestinian problem. Citing Arab diplomatic sources, the Abu Dhabi paper *Al-Ittihad* said today the U.S. proposal contains new points which would ultimately lead to establishing an independent Palestinian entity linked to Jordan.

Al-Ittihad said the PLO command received this proposal 2 weeks ago and informed the mediators it would not agree to have any party speak on its behalf in regard to the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

USSR To Place Mideast on U.S.-Soviet Summit Agenda

JN010855 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 1 Sep (QNA) — A responsible Palestinian source has affirmed that the USSR will place the Middle East issue on the agenda of the coming summit between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. In a statement to *Al-Khalij* published here today, the Palestinian official said that Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov asserted during his meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Algiers yesterday Moscow's insistence on placing the Middle East issue on the U.S.-Soviet summit agenda.

The Palestinian source added that the USSR is currently moving with great activity to mobilize supporters for what it will present at the summit; namely, to emerge with an agreement with the United States on convening a preparatory international conference in which, in addition to Washington and Moscow, London, Paris, and Beijing would participate.

The source added that the task of the preparatory conference, as viewed by Moscow, will be defined by three points: the first point revolves around the powers of the international conference, the second point deals with what is required of the PLO to participate in the conference, and the third point discusses the procedural steps to convene the conference. The Palestinian source noted that France agrees with the idea of holding a preparatory international conference and that the PRC would not oppose it. The obstacle to the idea lies in U.S. and British stands. This will be decided at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

The Palestinian official said the Soviets are exerting efforts to guarantee Jordan's and Egypt's agreement on the international conference plan. He added that the intra-Arab contacts as well as the Arab-Israeli contacts which are taking place openly through a third party are not far from the Soviet plan or from what the Soviets, who visited Damascus, Amman, Baghdad, Cairo, Libya, and Algeria, have presented.

'Arafat Meets With USSR Official in Algeria

JN011838 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with the USSR first deputy foreign minister [not further identified] before leaving Algeria. The USSR minister is currently visiting Algeria. The two sides discussed the Palestinian cause, the Middle East issue, and the USSR's firm stand in support of the PLO and its legitimate struggle as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative. They also discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the importance of trying to halt it.

Fatah's Khalaf on USSR-Algerian-PLO Mediation

LD011200 Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 1 (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf announced Monday the success of a joint Soviet-Algerian mediation with Palestinian factions to hold a new meeting for The Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement to *Al-Qabas* daily, Khalaf (codenamed Abu Iyad) said that a preparatory meeting took place yesterday in Prague among three Palestinian factions.

He said that all Palestinian factions are expected to hold a meeting during the coming two weeks in Algeria adding that most of the obstacles have been removed.

Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) will not recognize U.N. Resolution 242 as long as it does not recognize the Palestinian national rights.

The Palestinian official disclosed that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has received a message last night from the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev delivered by the Soviet first deputy foreign minister and described the Soviet message as "very important."

Abu Iyad praised the Soviet-Algeria stand from [preposition as received] the Palestinian cause.

The official revealed a thaw in Syrian-Palestinian relations, saying its results will emerge soon and noted that important meetings and contacts are underway between Damascus, Algiers, and Moscow.

Fatah, DFLP, Palestinian Communists Meet in Prague

JN021859 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1719 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 2 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Khalij* has said that a new round of dialogue between Fatah and the democratic alliance will begin in the Czech capital, Prague, today. The democratic alliance includes the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party.

The paper cited Palestinian sources as saying that Mahmud 'Abbas, also known as Abu Mazin, will represent Fatah in the dialogue, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh will represent the DFLP, and Sulayman al-Najjar will represent the Communist Party. These sources affirmed to the newspaper that this round will review measures to hold a comprehensive dialogue in Algiers in mid-September, adding that the three organizations continue to implement the Moscow agreement concluded last month which stipulated that a unified PNC session would be held in October.

DFLP Leader Cited on Aims of Talks

JN031020 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 3 Sep (QNA) — DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah said the current Prague meeting between the Fatah Movement and the Palestinian Democratic Alliance is aimed at transforming what was agreed upon during the Moscow talks early last month into a complete political and organizational document.

In a statement published by the newspaper *Al-Khalij* here today, Hawatimah asserted that the Democratic Alliance will pursue the path of dialogue through to the end, stressing the importance of differentiating between the political and organizational basis for restoring unity on the one hand and principles on which the dialogue should begin on the other. Hawatimah added that what was achieved between Fatah and the Democratic Alliance in Moscow was very important and a major step on the road to PLO unity.

He said: We also invited all factions to take part in this dialogue, especially after the commitment to principles of national dialogue which Fatah announced before the Moscow meeting. Hawatimah disclosed that secret contacts and meetings occurred between the Fatah leadership and some Palestinian National Salvation Front factions, which are trying to avoid announcing these meetings or expressing serious readiness to begin national dialogue.

Hawatimah denied that any date for a PNC session has been announced, adding an agreement on forming the PNC and fixing a date for its meeting will be decided by the dialogue meeting. Therefore, the next PNC session is contingent upon follow-up dialogue and signing the political and organizational document.

Sources: PLO, Jordan Prepare To Meet on Occupied Area

JN011036 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1004 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (WAKH) — Informed Palestinian sources have told the WAKH correspondent in Cairo that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee for supporting the steadfastness of people in the occupied territory will meet within 2 weeks time. This will be the first meeting since last February when King Husayn halted coordination with the PLO leadership.

It is worth noting that recent contacts through an Arab party were held between the PLO and Jordan with the aim of reopening a number of PLO offices under the office of 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee member and PLO representative in Amman.

Egypt Contacts Palestinians on Talks With Israel

JN301911 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 29 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Palestinian sources in the occupied territories have told *Al-Ittihad* that a few days ago Egyptian authorities contacted a number of Palestinian figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to find out if they could take part in direct negotiations with Israel, especially given the PLO's adamant refusal to recognize Resolution 242 before the enemy authorities grant the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. The sources said some of these figures did not reject the idea but would not disclose names. The sources quoted Israeli Government circles as saying Prime Minister Shim'on Peres hopes President Mubarak will submit a list of these figures during the expected Egyptian-Israeli summit.

Arab League Foreign Ministers To Meet 17 Sep

LD031307 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1152 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, 3 Sep (KUNA) — The Arab League secretary general, Chedli Klibi, announced here today that Arab foreign ministers will hold their next session in Tunis on 17 September. Klibi, who is attending the nonaligned summit conference, told KUNA that the Secretariat General has prepared a number of proposals to be discussed, including the latest Arab developments and the League's financial situation. [passage omitted]

PLF Discusses Italian Court Ruling in Ship Hijack

JN301844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1712 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Excerpts] An official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] Central Committee's General Secretariat said yesterday that the Central Committee's political bureau recently held a plenary meeting during which it discussed various Palestinian and Arab issues, developments in the international arena, and the PLF's organizational, political, and military situations. The spokesman's statement said that Palestinian national unity was one of the most important subjects discussed by the conferees. The statement added that the conferees considered Palestinian national unity a pressing and urgent need which necessitates exerting all efforts to surmount real and false obstacles to achieving this unity. [passage omitted)

The official spokesman said that the political bureau's discussions dealt with the sentences passed by the Italian judges [in the *Achille Lauro* hijacking trial]. He stressed that the PLF reiterates its condemnation of terrorism and international terrorism, considering the United States the head of this terrorism. The spokesman added that the PLF announces its pride in Arab-Italian friendship and in the Italian Government's stands on the Palestinian national struggle and the PLO.

The PLF political bureau called for distinguishing between Palestinian-Italian relations and the incidents which took place on board the Italian ship last year. It also called for abiding by the agreements which put an end to those incidents in Egyptian territorial waters and for the need to reach solutions away from U.S. pressures. [passage omitted]

WAFA Begins Issuing Bulletin in U.S.

JN301736 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 AUG 86

[Text] WAFA has begun to issue a bulletin in the United States of America. WAFA reported that the first bulletin was issued the day before yesterday. This is designed to get U.S. public opinion acquainted with the Palestinians' suffering as well as the just and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people.

PLO Force Attacks Israeli Patrol in Nabulus

JN311831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked a Zionist military vehicle near the town of Bayt Furik, Nabulus District, in the occupied West Bank the day before yesterday. The attack killed or wounded several enemy personnel. The Zionist occupation forces besieged the operation area, launched large-scale search campaigns, and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Our combat group returned safely to base. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Further Reporting

JN301834 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A Fatah Revolutionary Council spokesman has claimed responsibility for yesterday evening's operation near the village of Bayt Furik in the Nabulus District. He said that the Martyr Abu Firas unit attacked an Israeli patrol with automatic weapons, fatally wounding one of its members. Before the Fatah Revolutionary Council took credit for the operation, the PLO's Force 17 said it had carried out the attack, killing or wounding a number of Israeli soldiers.

PLO Force Attacks Israeli Patrol in Hebron

JN022039 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1710 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

The martyr Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Safwat group operating inside the occupied homeland attacked an enemy foot patrol with incendiary bombs near the Al-Ibrahim Mosque in occupied Hebron at 8315 the day before yesterday. The attack wounded two Zionists. The scene of the operation was immediately cordoned off and the enemy forces began a search and arrest campaign near the mosque, arresting scores of Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected with the operation. Revolution until victory.

Beirut Paper Reports Alleged 'Crisis' With MFO

NC021422 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 29 Aug p 1

[Amin Radwan report from Cairo; no date given]

[Text] A crisis between the Egyptian Government and the MFO command in Sinai surfaced last week after Egypt insisted on investigating reports that 28 MFO soldiers had conveyed military information on the movements of Egyptian troops in the Sinai to Israel.

Egyptian sources note that these soldiers belong to the Finnish contingent. Along with their request for an investigation, Egyptian security departments submitted Xerox copies of some coded messages sent to Israel by these soldiers, as well as pictures of microfilm found in the possession of four Israelis [not further identified] arrested last week.

These same sources report that the MFO command has turned down the Egyptian request, reminding Egypt of the 273 violations which it committed in the Sinai against the "Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty".

Israeli Tabah Delegation Arrives in Cairo 2 Sep

NC022011 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1930 GMG 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks arrived in Cairo from Tel Aviv tonight to resume discussion on the selection of international arbitrators. The delegation is led by David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

Upon arrival, Kimche said that some outstanding problems still existed. He added: When we leave Cairo at the end of this week, we hope to have resolved these problems so that progress in the peace process and bilateral relations can be achieved.

The Israeli delegation was met at the airport by Counselor Faruq Ra'fat from the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department and Moshe Sason, the Israeli ambassador to Cairo.

Mubarak Receives Ceausescu Envoy, Message

NC021249 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1027 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Ion Coman, an emissary of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received a message on bilateral relations from the Romanian President during the meeting.

Lutfi Comments on Economic Issues, U.S., USSR

NC010527 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2157 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has denied rumors that he will go to France to join the Paris Club, a group responsible for scheduling overdue debts between creditors and debtors. He announced that his visit would be in response to an invitation by the French prime minister to promote bilateral relations in various fields.

In an interview scheduled to be published in tomorrow's edition of *Al-Akhbar*, Dr Lutfi says that talk about an economic crisis in Egypt is greatly exaggerated. He adds: The truth is that we are facing a difficult economic situation brought about by the fact that we consume more than we produce, invest more than we save, and import more than we export.

The prime minister states: Egypt's current economic trouble is the result of an accumulation of dozens of years of strain, beginning with the 1948 war and continuing through the 1956, 1967, and 1973 wars. These wars cost Egypt 100,000 martyrs and 1 billion pounds, a cost which drained our economic resources. This is in addition to the policy of consumer openness [al-infitah al-istihlaki] which prevailed in the seventies and the international circumstances which severely affected our national economy.

Dr Lutfi expresses optimism about Egypt's ability to overcome its economic difficulties. He expects the price rise to lead to an increase in Egypt's petroleum revenues. He also expects an increase in Egypt's revenues from tourism. He says: The economic reforms we are implementing are not subject to conditions from any foreign party. We act in accordance with the dictates of our own interests and circumstances. This will strengthen our position with the IMF and European states with regard to the rescheduling of debts.

When asked whether the United States holds Egypt by the neck because of the food aid it provides, Dr Lutfi replies: Anyone who claims that the United States influences us because of such aid does not understand the reality of our policy or its international weight. We appreciate the economic and military aid we receive from the United States, aid which amounts to more than $2 billion annually.

Dr Lutfi explains that this aid contributes to our economic development plans and to the strengthening of our armed forces. He adds: Despite this fact, U.S. aid cannot serve as a means of influence. It is the key to good and even outstanding bilateral relations. But we reject any attempt at influence. Washington knows how sensitive we are in this regard. It has never thought of interfering in our internal or external affairs. [passage omitted]

Dr Lutfi states: We seek to diversify the sources for our arms. We buy F-16, F-15, and F-5 planes from the United States, and we buy Mirage planes from France. We also buy Chieftain tanks from Britain. We seek to prolong the life of our weapons from East bloc countries. Doesn't this prove our military independence? [passage omitted]

The prime minister affirms that Egypt will not provide military facilities to any state. He emphasizes Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalignment, noting that it was one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement. All of our activities are centered on maintaining the principles of this movement to strengthen world peace and security.

Turning to Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, Dr Lutfi says: The only way to describe these relations is that they are good. Contacts are underway on various levels to boost bilateral cooperation. For example, this is what the economy minister did during his visit to Moscow.

The prime minister adds: As for talk about openness with the Soviet Union on par with our relations with the United States, I would like to say that our policy is not based on mere arithmetical balances. The balancing we take into consideration must serve our interests. How we develop and achieve this depends on the degree to which various states permit such relations to exist. [passage omitted]

Leaves for Paris

NC031044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1014 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi left for Paris this morning for a 3-day visit during which he will discuss bolstering cooperation between Egypt and France in fields of Egyptian development and exchange views on various political and economic issues.

Dr Lutfi is scheduled to leave Paris for London on Friday for a week-long visit to Britain. During this visit, he will meet with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher to discuss possible EC efforts in the field of cooperation with Egypt as Britain is the EC chairman during its current session.

Egyptians Detained at Moroccan Airport

NC021732 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] According to a MENA report, the Moroccan authorities detained a number of Egyptians today at Casablanca's Muhammad V Airport. The Egyptians were coming from Cairo aboard a Moroccan plane. Their detention is part of some stringent security measures, and is in accordance with the instructions to (?Arabs), who must obtain visas before entering Morocco. [passage omitted]

AL-AHRAM: Al-Qadhdhafi's Accusation 'Comical'

NC030940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Sep (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* has denounced the charge which Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi leveled against Egypt in his speech on the anniversary of the Libyan revolution. He accused Egypt of participating in the attack against Libya and threatened to use military force against it.

In its commentary today, *Al-Ahram* says: Al-Qadhdhafi surpasses all limits and forgets who he is when he warns Egypt that he will resort to military force. It adds: This is regrettable and comical. *Al-Ahram* calls for no response other than saying that Egypt knows well how to punish Al-Qadhdhafi if he commits such a stupid act. But Egypt would not hold the Libyan people responsible for the mistakes of a ruler who for 17 years has only succeeded in sowing division and hatred and in consolidating regionalism. Despite his continuous prattle about unity and patriotic slogans, he belittles the Arabs and does not prefer them to non-Arabs [shu'ubiyah].

Al-Ahram says: Egypt has always clearly supported any Arab people subjected to aggression. This is because Egypt does not allow differences with any regime to compromise the basic principles of its Arab strategy. Therefore, it is strange that Al-Qadhdhafi should accuse Egypt of participating in the attack against Libya and warn it about the consequences of its action.

In conclusion, *Al-Ahram* says: Let the colonel dream as he likes about fighting the United States with his modern army of 100,000 men. Let him dream that he is protected by a superpower which will act on his behalf in a confrontation with the United States. However, he must realize that Egypt has never been an easy target. Forewarned is forearmed.

Reportage of Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,346

JN021716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Communique No 2,346 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 September 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iraqi people's Armed Forces, which fought against the covetous enemies and triumphed over them, are today more capable of settling this fierce battle in favor of Iraq and its successful march. The events of these immortal days confirm the enemies' defeat before our triumphant forces. Let the whole world know that the rascal Khomeyniites will only reap catastrophes and that their end will soon be tragic for them, their masters, and their Arab allies. It is from God the almighty that we seek help, strength, and audacity.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. a. The enemy repeated its attempts to attack our units in the heroic V Army Corps sector last night and this morning pursuing the same directions of yesterday's offensive. The enemy failed abjectly and retreated in humiliation, leaving behind large human losses. The confirmed enemy losses amounted to 3,000 dead, many more times that number wounded, and many prisoners. Once again our heroic forces in the V Army Corps have proved their ability and overwhelming superiority over the suspect despotic enemy. Praised be God for his decisive victory.

b. In a clearly desperate and propagandist attempt, the enemy tried to attack the abandoned oil-loading platform in the Gulf waters off Al-'Amiq port at dawn today, 30 km from our coast opposite Ra's al-Bishah. Our heroic Air Force, in coordination with our naval force, dealt with the attacking force with its mighty weapons.

2. Our heroic Air Force continued to write epics today, inflicting further losses on the enemy in the various operational sectors. It carried out 176 combat missions. Our Air Force also wiped out the overwhelming majority of the Iranian forces which were pushed toward the Al-'Amiq port and sank 32 boats of various types with the rascals boarding them. It also inflicted massive damage on other boats, in addition to carrying out the following missions:

a. At 1910 [1510 GMT] yesterday, our planes dealt a devastating blow to the Khaneh camp, destroying the rascal concentrations in it as well as its installations and arms and ammunition depots.

b. At 1911 yesterday, our planes raided the (Beswah) camp destroying its installations, troop concentrations, and arms and ammunition depots.

c. At 1446 today, our planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

d. At 1530 today, our planes struck again at the two pumping stations in the Ahvaz oil fields in order to further destroy them and prevent the rascals from repairing them.

e. At the same time, other planes were striking again at the pumping station in the Marun oil fields in order to further destroy its installations and prevent the enemy from repairing it.

After carrying out their duties, our bold planes returned safely to base except for one plane which fell in the battlefield. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of its pilot. God bless our heroic Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks.

3. The bold helicopter gunship men continued their violent attacks against the enemy today. They carried out 53 combat missions during which they inflicted massive losses in personnel, equipment, weaponry, and vehicles. They also destroyed eight boats of various types before they returned safely to base in God's care.

4. Our units in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris spotted an enemy force in 12 boats while trying to approach our forward positions. Our men pounded it with all types of weapons, hitting some boats, killing or wounding some soldiers, and forcing the rest to flee.

5. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded a group of enemy soldiers and forced them to flee. In various other parts of the same sector, 12 infantry positions were destroyed and some enemy soldiers were killed in them, 2 vehicles were set ablaze. One vehicle was hit, and five rascals were killed in it.

6. Eleven enemy soldiers were killed and a vehicle was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

7. One cannon, one infantry position, and one machine gun emplacement were destroyed and two ammunition dumps were set ablaze in the II Army Corps central sector.

8. Two enemy soldiers were killed, one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed, and large fires were started in enemy positions in the VII Army Corps front.

9. As an expression of the criminal Iranian regime's inability to face Iraq's brave men in the battlefields, this regime's forces shelled the residential areas in Basra and the Al-Qurnah and Badrah districts last night and today with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling led to the martyrdom of 3 citizens, including a woman; the injury of 35 civilian citizens, including 6 children and 1 woman; the demolition of 6 houses; and damage to 2 other houses, 5 civilian cars, and 1 shop in Basra. It also led to the martyrdom of one citizen and one woman in the Al-Qurnah district.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 September 1986

Oil-Loading Platform 'Purged'

JN031057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1043 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Sep (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces have purged the abandoned and isolated oil-loading platform, situated within Iraqi territorial waters off the Ra's al-Bishah cost, of the Iranian aggressors and completely wiped out the Iranian forces there.

Papers Hail 'Victory' in Northern Sector

JN021310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0642 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA) — Iraqi newspaper editorials today described the Iranian forces' new defeat in the V Army Corps northern sector yesterday and the night before the last as the beginning of a certain and final Iraqi victory. The newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, *Al-Thawrah*, *Al-Jumhuriyah*, and *Al-'Iraq* said that this defeat will hasten the downfall of the Iranian regime and increase its burdens.

The newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, said that the Iraqi victory in the V Army Corps northern sector will have a direct bearing on the entire war, describing this victory as a good omen and a great breakthrough toward a decisive victory.

The paper said: We have always challenged the Iranian rulers to come for genuine combat on the battlefield, and now they have come with all of their recklessness and arrogance to reap bitter defeat and suffer further losses that will greatly affect their weak conditions and bring their eventual defeat closer.

In an editorial entitled "The New Victory," *Al-Thawrah*,organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, said that this battle has proven that strong, capable Iraq is superior in terms of its military strategy and morale, and that all of the Iranian rulers' empty statements and allegations are meaningless. The paper added: All of the charlatans' dreams that they can harm the Iraqi people's security and national sovereignty are impossible to realize, and the result of their reckless aggressive attempts, their intransigence, and their indulging in evil and aggression will only bring them further disasters and destruction. The paper described the new Iraqi victory as constituting a comprehensive, ever-widening strength in the Iraqi Armed Forces.

The paper also noted that the timing of the new Iranian aggression against Iraq, the opening date of the Harare nonaligned summit, is not a coincidence but an expression of the Iranian rulers' arrogance, impertinence, and contempt for the international community's desire to end the war through peaceful means. This timing, the paper noted, shows the Iranian regime's insistence on defying the Nonaligned Movement and all of the noble and sublime values it represents and strives to realize.

In an editorial entitled "The Gate of Victory," *Al-Jumhiriyah* said: We have opened the gate of victory in the V Army Corps sector with our down hands and will make the Khomeyniites realize the size, form, and dimensions of their defeat at the present time and in the future. The paper added: We are already proud of our future achievements because throughout the past 6 years we have learned that the tyrant Iranian rulers have never been satisfied with a defeat in one of the war sectors.

The paper pointed out that the Iranian rulers have been misled by their frustrated Zionist ally and the petty, Arabic-speaking Zionists into believing that they can rely on new methods in every stage of their aggression. However, the Iraqis have always transformed these methods into social, military, and political disasters that further tighten the noose around their necks and increase their bitterness.

The paper asserted that what befell the Khomeyniites in the northern sector will also befall them in any other operational sector and across the entire confrontation front.

Murphy Visits Amman, Meets With King Husayn

JN021723 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stressed the constant principles of Jordanian policy to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy when his majesty received him at Al-Nadwah palace today. His majesty said that just and durable peace in the Middle East can only be established and the Palestine question can only be solved through an international conference attended by all the sides concerned, as well as the permanent UN Security Council member-states. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the Royal Hashemite Court chief, the court minister, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman. Murphy left Amman this evening following a brief visit to Jordan.

Monte Carlo Reports Mission

JN021643 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A responsible source in Amman has announced that Jordan is willing to bring the U.S. and Soviet viewpoints close regarding the peace march in the Middle East. To this end it has contacted the Arab capitals, especially Cairo, to reach a unified position on this issue, which will be discussed with U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, who arrived in Amman from Israel today. He was received by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Observers believe that Jordan's willingness contradicts what has been mentioned by sources close to the Israeli Government about Murphy's new tour of the region. The Israeli Government said that the U.S. envoy is currently studying the possibility of issuing a peace statement to be signed by Israel, Egypt, and Jordan. This statement will be issued following the expected Egyptian-Israeli summit between President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The U.S. assistant secretary of state is trying to prepare a specific formula regarding the participation of Jordan and the Palestinians in any future peace negotiations on condition that these Palestinians support the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. The Jordanian source also affirmed to AFP in Amman that Jordan's positions on the settlement of the Middle East dispute have not changed, and that it will hold negotiations with Israel only within the framework of an international conference to be attended by all the concerned parties as well as the five permanent UN Security Council member-states.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments

JN030813 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 3 Sep 86
pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Bush ... Then Murphy!"

[Text] After the visit of U.S. Vice President George Bush, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy pays another visit. This visit could be as exploratory as Bush's, whose tour took place almost 2 weeks ago. During his stay in Jordan, Bush listened to principled views which define a broad outline and state that a just and durable peace in the Middle East and a solution to the Middle East issue can only be reached through the convocation of an international conference to be attended by all concerned sides in the presence of all UN Security council member-countries.

Murphy, as well, heard the same after His Majesty King Husayn told him of these firm components of the Jordanian policy which constitute a principled position. Meanwhile, the United States does not adopt a definite position toward the Arabs while adopting a position supporting Israel.

With his lengthy experience in the field of diplomacy — being someone who closely knows the details of the region since he is one of those who have played key roles in U.S. policy in the Middle East since the 1950s — Murphy has become certain that Jordan's endeavors to attain peace in the region are not separate from the firm facts — which Jordan called for during meetings in international organizations, in conferences, and privately and publicly — which state that a desirable peace is a just peace which does not fool anybody and which obtains credibility through the termination of wars and threats in the regions which caused destruction, death, and homelessness.

The lengthy U.S. experience in the Middle East region — and the successive U.S. policies which were created by an aggressive Israeli policy — has to extricate itself from Israeli influence, as an Arab leader said. [sentence as published] U.S. policy rotates in the Israeli orbit instead of being the other way around between a superpower and another country which was founded on oppression, aggression, and flagrant violation of human rights and justice. Thus, all the principled facts which Murphy heard yesterday during his visit to Jordan are a strong voice representing genuine Arab aspirations designed to make the Americans compare what the Arabs want and what they are keen to attain through their adherence to their legitimate and historic rights on the one hand and the Israeli intransigence which wants to inundate the region with further disasters and wars on the other. Arab inalienable rights will not be subject to discussion. Arab basic principles are clear and comprehensible, including principles representing the Palestinian issue, which is the basis of Arab action.

As Bush returned home carrying with him the basic components of Jordanian policy, Murphy, the expert who excellently comprehends situations in the region, will carry with him these constants and views. He will carry with him as well Arab hopes to attain a desirable just peace, in addition to the need to make U.S. policy refrain from rotating within Israeli orbits.

King Husayn Receives Romanian Envoy, Message

JN021829 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn Received Aurel Duma, Romanian minister secretary of state for foreign affairs, at Al-Nadwah palace this evening. The Romanian official conveyed to his majesty a message from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on bilateral relations and developments in the Middle East.

Islamic Jihad Renews Threat To Kill French Hostage

NC021730 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Beirut, Sept 2 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad Moslem group Tuesday renewed its threat to kill one of the French hostages it is holding unless France negotiates in good faith.

The threat, in a communique to a Western news agency here, was accompanied by a videotape showing journalist Jean-Paul Kauffman, who was kidnapped in May last year in the predominantly Moslem sector of Beirut.

Islamic Jihad threatened to kill Mr. Kauffman unless Paris kept an alleged promise to secure the release of two Iraqi dissidents expelled to Baghdad last February.

Moslem fundamentalist groups hold a total of seven French hostages in Lebanon, along with four Americans.

Further on Warning

LD021906 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In Lebanon, the kidnappers of the French hostages have once again made themselves heard. In a communique, the Islamic Jihad renews its demands, including the return to Paris of two Iraqi Shi'ite activists who were extradited to Iraq last February. The Jihad also said the U.S. Government wrecked an agreement with the French Government on freeing the hostages in Lebanon. [passage omitted on Jihad also sending video cassette of Kauffmann]

This evening the Quai d'Orsay reacted, saying that the Islamic Jihad's complaint on the fate of two Iraqi dissidents sent back to Iraq last February is unacceptable because two students expressed their intention to return to Paris soon while talking to the French ambassador in Baghdad.

New Group Demands Resolution 425 Implementation

NC030522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] A new organization — The Revolutionary Brigades for the Liberation of the Border Strip [al-Alwiyatu al-Thawriyah li Tahrir al-Sharit al-Hududi] — has warned UNIFIL that they have a 1-month grace period to implement Security Council Resolution 425.

An unidentified spokesman for this organization has told a foreign news agency in Beirut that all the states participating in UNIFIL are responsible for the continuation of the Israeli occupation of the border strip or security belt area. He added: We consider the UNIFIL soldiers as hostages until the end of this grace period and the implementation of Resolution 425. He emphasized that the organization has adopted the appropriate measures in the border strip area and that it will strike those who consider undermining security with an iron fist.

Amal, Qabalan Criticize Opponents of 425

NC300705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The Amal Movement issued a statement yesterday saying that Resolution 425 clearly calls for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the south. The movement notes that neither this nor any other resolution would prevent Amal from fulfilling its role in confronting the enemy through the resistance option. The movement asserts that everyone should participate in this resistance instead of deluging the area with unjustifiable arguments.

The movement reiterated its determination to strike at anyone that harms the UN forces.

For his part, Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan criticized the uproar over Resolution 425. He said that this vituperation serves the interests of the Israeli enemy, and added that theatrics and mindless rejection of UN resolutions cannot liberate the south and force Israel to pull out of Lebanon.

Dialogue Committee Session Changed to 9 Sep

NC021941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Cabinet Secretary General Shafiq al-Munaynimah has announced that the next meeting of the government Dialogue Committee will be on Tuesday [9 September] and not Friday [5 September]. Friday is a public holiday to mark the new Hegira year.

Amal Officials in Al-Biqa' Rebel Against Leadership

NC021708 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] According to reports from Al-Biqa', some senior Amal officials there have rebelled against their leadership. The rebels are being led by a man named Abu Yahya, who is known for his loyalty to Hasan al-Hashim. The Al-Nasiriyah barracks near Riyaq has joined Abu Yahya while the Mahmud Abu Hamdan group has remained loyal to Birri.

Abu Hamdan's areas of influence include Shtawrah and a part of Ba'labakk. Amal sources have remained tight-lipped about this matter. However, they are following the secret contacts between Abu Yahya and Hasan al-Hashim with interest.

Speaker al-Husayni Leaves for France 2 Sep

NC021347 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni left Beirut for France today on an official visit scheduled to last several days. Al-Husayni is expected to hold talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and other senior French officials on the latest developments in Lebanon and the region as a whole.

Shaykh Qabalan on Imam Disappearance Anniversary

NC311953 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Lebanese Ja'farite Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan at a ceremony held in the courtyard of the field hospital on the Beirut Airport road to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr — live]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted] Eight years have passed since Imam Musa al-Sadr went to an Arab country which was supposed to be a safe haven for all deprived people. However, we were surprised by the existence of a jailer there who has departed from traditions, norms, laws, and canons. We were surprised that a dwarf would treat a giant so presumptuously. [passage omitted]

During the last people's congress, Al-Qadhdhafi was asked to reveal what had happened. He told the conferees: If Musa al-Sadr were to return 70 times, I would (?kill) him. We tell Al-Qadhdhafi: Death is a fact; it is God's decree. However, it is indeed a reflection of bad and miserable times that a quasi-man like Al-Qadhdhafi and his ilk are allowed to control the fate of a nation. [passage omitted]

We must make others understand that we will not keep quiet about this issue. I again call on the nationalist forces, Syria, and Algeria to work toward resolving this issue. Some say that we live in darkness. We do not live in darkness; we live in daylight. We do not know all the elements of this issue. We do not know the true facts. If there is someone who has convincing facts, then let him speak up. Let him give us proof that Imam Musa is finished so that we can get out of this darkness.

Lebanese newspapers recently cited Senegalese President Abdou Diouf as having said that Musa al-Sadr is living and being held in Sabha prison. [passage omitted] If this is true, then we ask: Why don't we boycott the 1 September [Libyan revolution anniversary] celebrations? The true allies, friends, and brothers of Al-Qadhdhafi should tell him: We will boycott the September celebrations until you resolve the issue of Musa al-Sadr.

Brothers, the case of Imam Musa al-Sadr is one of principle as far as we are concerned. We do not speak of everlasting life: We only say that someone went to this country and we have no information to prove that he expired there. We do have information and supporting evidence that he is still alive. We will not stop our efforts to discover the truth. We will resist on every level. We will challenge Al-Qadhdhafi irrespective of the one which the United States is presenting to him. It is our belief that we have two captives: Imam Musa al-Sadr in Libya and the border strip in the south. We will work diligently to free those two captives. [passage omitted]

There are some people who claim that the Amal Movement is finished. I tell you that the Amal Movement will become even more active. It will grow to be a towering mountain. I tell you that the Amal Movement will expand outside the confines of Lebanon. The Amal Movement is for the deprived — Christians, Muslims, and all who are downtrodden. Imam Musa al-Sadr did not establish the Amal Movement only to serve the Shi'ite community. He established it so that the Shi'ite community could serve all deprived people. [passage omitted]

A new wave of tribalism, of settling tribal scores, has arisen. The Amal Movement was established to strike against this tribal mentality. We reject the idea of wreaking vengeance on innocent people. [passage omitted]

We must be realistic. We support the dialogue committee; we support the security plan. We want the security plan to apply to all of Lebanon. Let the progressive [socialist] brothers permit me to say that we want the security plan to be expanded to the coastal road. I want the Dahr al-Wahsh-'Alayh road to be opened. We want dialogue. The Syrians entered Lebanon as the result of a conscious decision. [passage omitted]

We do not want organizations on the ground. We want organizations that will fight in (Tallat al-Suwaydir) and 'Ali al-Tahir. We want the resistance to be secret. We do not want resistance that will be a mere show. We do not want the resistance to revert to the conditions that existed prior to 1982. During this time, the resistance members who were about to proceed to the occupied territory to fight used to get drunk. They used to surrender to Israel. I remember when a patrol used to pass by our country's borders. Children would tell the patrol that the fedayeen were coming. The members of the patrol used to tremble in fear at the thought of the fedayeen. The fedayeen became regular forces, settled in the south, and created a state within a state. But Israel uncovered them. This is why all the fedayeen went away when Israel invaded in 1982. They were scattered. We had wanted them to achieve victory because their victory would be our victory. Imam Musa al-Sadr used to tell us: If they do not fight, then we will establish our own squads and resistance groups to fight Israel.

Brothers, Imam Musa al-Sadr is an Islamic asset. He is a national and human treasure. [passage omitted] Musa al-Sadr, I will never forget you. I will not sell you. I am with you in your institutions and in your course of struggle. I am with you against Israel. I am with you with regard to Lebanese unity. [passage omitted] How can I forget you while you are in the prison of the tyrant, the criminal, the mean, enemy of God and humanity? I will not forget you. [passage omitted]

Birri Speech on Anniversary

NC312144 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0956 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Speech by Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri at a ceremony held in the courtyard of the field hospital on the Beirut Airport road to commemorate the 8th anniversary of the disappearance of Shi'ite Imam Musa al-Sadr — live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] My liege, the imam: You and the homeland are twin brothers. They invited you [to Libya] to imprison you. They invited the enemy to imprison the homeland. In 1978, we found ourselves between two jailers, one of whom spoke Arabic and the other Hebrew. [passage omitted]

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the events of 31 August are not open to investigation despite the fact that old and new messages speak of your readiness to form an investigative committee. [passage omitted] The Libyan regime revealed its true policy when it kidnapped Imam al-Sadr and his two companions, Shaykh Muhammad Ya'qub and 'Abbas Badr al-Din. This regime knew that Imam al-Sadr had established battalions of Lebanese resistance — Amal -- to fight Israel. It also knew that the imam was the foreign minister for the Islamic revolution in Iran under the leadership of the great Imam Khomeyni. [chants of Allah Akbar]

In whose interests was this kidnapping carried out? Was it done in the interests of Iran or in the interests of Israel and against those of Iran and the Iranian revolution? The truth is that it was carried out in the interests of Israel and the Shah of Iran. [passage omitted] The incident of 31 August was a great service to Israel. Perhaps it even resulted in the depositing of a large sum to its account, a sum deposited in the account of the capitulationists and allies of the Israeli enemy. [passage omitted]

What we hear about UN Resolution 425 and UNIFIL is strange. With a sober mind devoid of emotionalism, we objectively tell all our struggling brothers in Hizballah, the Islamic resistance, the national resistance, the faithful resistance, and especially those strugglers in the battalions of the Lebanese resistance — Amal Movement [applause] that as God is our witness we care for them all without exception. We tell them the following [applause]:

1. Israel has repeatedly declared that it will only withdraw from the south in accordance with security arrangements. If this is so, why doesn't Israel withdraw and approve this resolution?

2. Resolution 425 does not deal with Palestinian territory or the future of Jerusalem. It only deals with Lebanon. It is a transitional resolution which does not annul the armistice agreement. It maintains the state of war between us and Israel and, as a consequence, does not preclude the holy war we all want.

3. Resolution 425 does not cover more than one Arab border with Israel. It does not even cover many areas in Lebanon. Despite this, there is no military action or struggle against Israel from these borders. This action is being carried out in the areas under UNIFIL and the territory covered by Resolution 425. Therefore, the situation would not have been any better without this resolution. [applause]

4. Israel rejects Resolution 425 which the UN Security Council issued in its absence. It rejects the presence of UNIFIL forces and has mocked them several times. Why do we then use the enemy's argument as if it were in our interests when in fact it is in his interests?

5. This resolution has existed since 1978. Why the uproar now? When the security of the south was in the hands of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], particularly between 1978 and 1982, silence was maintained about this resolution. UNIFIL was not attacked. Have we become a problem now that security is in the hands of the Amal Movement and the inhabitants of the south? Or have the battle and conspiracy been moved to the south under the guise of Resolution 425 and southern security because we have managed to stop the filthy war between ourselves and the Palestinian brothers in the southern suburb and West Beirut thanks to the security plan, orders from President Hafiz al-Asad, and the help of our Syrian brothers? [passage omitted]

The presence of UNIFIL creates a psychological state which helps the inhabitants of the south to remain where they are. This is one of the most important reasons for strengthening the resistance and permitting it freedom of movement. The departure of UNIFIL would lead to the departure of these inhabitants. Why should we weaken the resistance by calling for UNIFIL's departure? We will definitely weaken the resistance if we cancel Resolution 425.

Last of all, the decision to keep UNIFIL rests with Lebanon which can ask these forces to leave any time it wants. This is stipulated in the resolution itself. In other words, the UNIFIL mandate is renewed upon request and not automatically. It would be very easy to ask UNIFIL to withdraw after an Arab and Islamic liberation decision has been made. Let all who want to continue the struggle, ourselves included, rest assured of this fact.

Brothers, the resistance in the south is a part of our people. Resolution 425 is its international garment. What I fear most is that those who do not want this resolution want a BMW 425 instead. [applause]

Brothers, the resistance in the south is a part of our people. Resolution 425 is its international garment. The resistance has two rifles. One rifle is brandished in the face of the enemy in the south, while the other is raised at the United Nations. We do not raise an olive branch; we raise two rifles. One rifle is raised in the face of the enemy in the south, while the other is raised at the United Nations. It is a sin to lower either of these two rifles before full liberation is achieved. [passage omitted]

I address myself to our Palestinian brothers and say: The Amal Movement is not your enemy. You are in its mind and heart. Rivalry between two causes, especially when they serve each other, is impermissible. It is high time that a new chapter be opened, such as the one in 1982 and 1985, where Lebanon would belong to the Lebanese and Palestine would be the sublime goal of all Arabs. Enough of fighting for what is right. You know that the south bore the heaviest burdens of your cause and carried out your trust most sincerely.

As for domestic issues and the so-called dialogue, we reiterate that we will attend the Ministerial Council's meetings in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. Let us sum up this spirit as we see it:

1. There will be no peace, negotiations, ties, or arrangements with Israel or Lahd. [cheers and applause] Israel must leave Lebanon unconditionally and without restrictions. Camille Sham'un should be ashamed of himself. [applause] He should respect his old age and openly oppose Lahd. Enough support for Lahd. We know his ways.

2. Lebanon is an Arab country. This reality undoubtedly requires that there be distinguished and special relations with fraternal Syria.

3. Lebanon — its people, institutions, and territory — is a single, united entity. Federation, confederation, cantons, security decentralization, plurality and the like are not acceptable.

4. The sectarian system has fallen after proving itself to be a calamity. The Lebanese system must be based on the cancellation of political sectarianism. During the transitional period, the cabinet should have the final say in all decisions and decrees, including routine ones.

5. The army, which has always been used as a stick to frighten, must be rebuilt along clear national lines that reflect its inclination to liberate the south and give full support to the national resistance.

6. The application of transitional provisions with regard to the return of all evacuees must be expedited. [passage omitted] The provision of security and services must be accelerated. Economic aid and support must be given to the south. Attention must be paid to the economic situation and to the condition of the treasury. Lebanese currency must be strengthened vis-a-vis other currencies.

This is the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement. We will not accept any discrimination between one Lebanese citizen and another. You have exploited us long enough. Exploitation and independence do not go together. You have exploited us enough from 1943 to 1986. [passage omitted]

Everyone knows that we were the last to enter the war in defense of ourselves and our principles. We will also be the first to leave it in defense of the homeland's continued existence, provided that it will be a free and just homeland. [passage omitted]

French, Fijian UNIFIL Positions Come Under Fire

NC021213 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] According to information from the south, four gunmen riding in a car opened fire at a French soldier in front of his battalion's position in Ma'rakah this morning. Bursts of gunfire were also directed at the Fijian contingent in Al-Mansurah.

Hizballah Sets Up Checkpoints in Mashgharah

NC310618 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Newsmen in Al-Biqa' report that tension reigns in Mashgharah as a result of the checkpoints that Hizballah has set up to check the identity of people going by. Members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party members are taking similar measures in other areas of Al-Biqa'.

'Resistance' Groups Attack Lahd, Israeli Positions

NC021155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] A group of resistance men fired rockets and machine guns at an agent Lahd position north of Kafr Tibnit at dawn today. The ensuing clash resulted in the Lahd position being hit and its personnel either killed or wounded.

Another resistance group has fired a rocket at the Israeli position at Dahr al-Bayyadah, but it is not yet known if casualties resulted.

Israeli Personnel Carrier Blown Up in South

NC310922 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A national resistance group attacked a position belonging to the agent Lahd in the village of Al-Qantarah at dawn today, scoring direct hits. When patrols of the Israeli occupation forces headed for the scene of the operation, the resistance men blew up one of the personnel carriers, wounding all those riding in the carrier. Afterward, the occupation forces shelled the villages of Qabrikha and Humin, damaging a number of houses.

Speculation Continues Around Summit With Egypt

Weizman: Due 'Within a Week'

AU031026 Paris AFP in English 1022 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, Sept 3 (AFP) — Israeli minister without portfolio 'Ezer Weizman met here Wednesday with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, and commented afterwards that a planned Israel-Egypt summit should take place within a week.

Mr. Weizman said after the meeting that he had informed Mr. Craxi about Israeli peace efforts and preparations for a summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel and President Husni Mubarak of Egypt.

He said the meeting would be held next week or shortly thereafter. The Egyptian city of Alexandria has been previously named as venue and September 11 or 12 as possible dates for the meeting.

Mr. Weizman, who arrived here Tuesday evening and was due to leave immediately after his talks with Mr. Craxi, denied reports that he had met a Palestinian leader during his brief visit.

Shamir Office Fears 'Unilateral Moves'

TA021855 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Sources in the foreign minister's office today expressed to our political correspondent the fear that the prime minister and his advisers are trying to initiate unilateral political moves in preparation for the summit with the Egyptian president. The sources in Shamir's office said the Americans have already learned that in order to get a matter concluded in Israel the Foreign Ministry should also be brought into the picture.

In reaction, sources in the Prime Minister's Office said that Mr Peres briefed the vice prime minister about all details of the talks with Murphy and the preparations for the summit. These sources suggested that the Foreign Ministry circles stop creating internal confrontations and rather concentrate on strengthening Israel's international status.

Sources Claim Husayn More Receptive to Peres Ideas

TA031058 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 3 Sep 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Husayn have exchanged messages about the possibility of Israel and Jordan beginning talks in the near future under the aegis of the United States. *Hadashot* has learned that the messages, relayed through U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, raised new ideas for the inclusion of Palestinians in the negotiations in the framework of a joint delegation with Jordan.

Peres and Murphy ended their working meeting after midnight last night. Sources close to the prime minister expressed the assessment that the chances for promoting a political move with Jordan's active participation have increased in the wake of the messeges relayed by Murphy. The initial impression was that Husayn is more receptive to Peres' ideas and may, in the not too distant future, favorably contemplate participating in the political process. Husayn would like such a move to take place under international aegis rather than through direct negotiations between himself and Peres.

Sources close to the prime minister last night confirmed that Peres is prepared to contemplate new ideas in order to promote the peace process. However, this should not be construed as meaning that he is prepared to talk to the PLO. Senior political sources in Jerusalem yesterday voiced their assessment that Peres' definition of "authentic Palestinians," which was relayed to Husayn, expands the framework of the Palestinian representation. [passage omitted]

Shamir Comments on Murphy Mission, Tabah, PLO

TA021050 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1029 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that U.S. envoy Richard Murphy came to this region to see whether the conditions are currently ripe for further political development in Israel's relations with its neighbors. In a meeting with the Honduran foreign minister, Shamir said that three issues are scheduled to be discussed in the Peres-Mubarak summit: Tabah, normalization, and the peace process in the region.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Yitzhaq Shamir conferred with Prime Minister Peres this morning who briefed him on his talk last night with Murphy and on the preparations of the summit in Alexandria. Murphy left for Jordan this morning to confer with King Husayn. He will return to Jerusalem either this evening or tomorrow morning.

Comments Further

TA021220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said chances are good that the arbitral compromis on Tabah may be signed soon. However, a definite date has not yet been set since several issues are still pending.

According to Minister Shamir, the large number of visits paid by Soviet officials to Arab countries in the last few days attests to the USSR's wish to play a more active role in the peace process and to promote its demand for holding an international conference.

Our correspondent Gid'on Remez reports that the foreign minister made these remarks in a meeting with his Honduran counterpart, Carlos Lopez Contreras.

Denies Jordan PLO Offices Reopened

TA030444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has denied reports that Jordan has reopened five PLO offices in Amman, including the office of Yasir 'Arafat. The story appeared yesterday in the Egyptian weekly *Al-Musawwar*. Reporter Steve Rodan speaking to Shamir last night after a dinner for the visiting foreign minister of Honduras, asked him if the report was true.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] It's not true.

[Rodan] It's not true?

[Shamir] It was denied by the Jordanian Government. [end recording]

Delegation to Tabah Talks Leaves for Egypt

TA030455 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Israeli delegation to the Tabah talks last night returned to Cairo amidst the hope that the arbitration agreement would reach final agreement by the end of this week. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that he believed the final agreement over the border dispute would be achieved during his current visit.

Kimche today meets with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in the city of Alexandria before starting talks with Egypt's chief Tabah negotiator, Nabil al-'Arabi.

U.S. Company Causes 'Major Setback' in Lavi Program

TA030713 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The Lavi fighter programme has suffered a major setback and the first prototype, which had been scheduled to fly in the last week of this month, will probably not get into the air before mid-November.

The delay, expected to cost tens of millions of dollars in excess labour and production expenses, is being caused by the California-based Lear-Siegler company, contractor for the fighter's flight control system.

Lear-Siegler is already two weeks behind schedule in supplying the last, and most crucial, phase of the system, and sources told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that they did not realistically expect delivery before mid-October.

The company has reportedly had problems integrating a microchip specially developed for the Lavi, into the aerial segment of the flight control system.

This delay is the third by Lear-Siegler with whom the Israel Aircraft Industries, the Lavi's prime contractor, has a $20-$25 million research-and-development contact for the plane's specially designed, three-phased, flight control system.

Despite earlier delays by the company, the ground-based systems are already in place. But, *The Post* was told, the Lavi cannot take off without the aerial component supposed to have been delivered on August 15. The R and D contract included the supply of the systems to all Lavi prototypes, with a separate production contract pending once the Lavi goes on line.

The delay in the programme coincides with an intensive Pentagon effort to cancel the programme. According to Defence Ministry sources, the delay will "give the Pentagon the ammunition it has been looking for to prove that the Lavi is going to be much more expensive than we projected."

A joint Israel-American team is conducting a four-month study of the programme with a view to finding possible alternatives that would also take into account wider Israeli economic and military needs.

Work on other aspects of the fighter's development are reported to be on schedule.

Defence Minister Rabin remains committed to the Lavi, and reportedly thinks the current delay will not be a major impediment.

Central Command Reports Fall in Terrorism in 1986

TA021415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Hostile activities within the jurisdiction of the IDF's Central Command decreased considerably in the first 8 months of 1986 compared to the same period last year. This was stated by Major General Ehud Baraq, the commander of the Central Command, in a meeting with journalists. He added that disturbances decreased by 50 percent while hostile terrorist activities declined by some 40 percent. Maj Gen Baraq pointed out that three terrorist squads which have not yet been apprehended are active in Judaea and Samaria: one in Nabulus, one in the vicinity of Mevo Dotan, and a third one in Jericho.

Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports Maj Gen Baraq also stated that the closure of the PLO offices in Amman and other Jordanian activities have helped calm down the region. [passage omitted]

Cut in Long-Term Debt Interest Rate Sought From U.S.

TA030709 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Sep 86 p 1

[Report by economic correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel is to ask the Reagan Administration to reduce interest rates on its long-term debts to the U.S. This could save the country about $200 million a year, senior Treasury sources said yesterday.

Prime Minister Peres and Finance Minister Moshe Nisim are to make the request on their forthcoming visits to Washington, the sources said.

The government hopes that the average 10 per cent interest on Israel's $10 billion long-term debt will be cut to 8 per cent, according to the sources.

Treasury Director-General 'Imanu'el Sharon told reporters that some loans from the U.S. carry 12 per cent interest and that Israel would prefer to repay these ahead of time because of the high rates. But, he said, this might be difficult since the U.S. had covered the loans with bonds that also carry 12 per cent interest. Sharon said the government would continue repaying short-term debts at high interest rates which burden the economy heavily.

He also said he doubted that Israel needed foreign currency reserves as large as $3 billion. Other countries, he pointed out, did not hold such large reserves.

Sharon added that it was too early to tell how much economic aid Israel would receive from the U.S. next year. He said the question-mark stemmed from the Gramm-Rudman budget reduction amendment and its status following the recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling that it was unconstitutional. Despite the ruling, a cut in aid might take place, he said. The aid due is $1.2 billion. Sharon said Israel would prefer to receive it in one sum, and said these questions would be discussed in economic talks that Israeli representatives were to have with U.S. officials at the end of the year.

NAM 'Special Session' Held 1 Sep Marking Anniversary

LD011949 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 1 (TANJUG) — A special session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the founding of the movement at its first summit in Belgrade in 1961 was held this afternoon in Harare. The session was opened by a speech of the new chairman of the movement, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, followed by an address of the former chairman, India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

President of State Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani, President of Cuba Fidel Castro, Iraqi First Vice-President [title as received] Taha Yasin Ramadan, President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and Sam Nujoma of SWAPO then spoke in the name of regional groups and liberation movements.

Mugabe Speaks; Officers Elected

MB012050 Harare Domestic Service in English
1511 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Commemoration Address by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the Harare International Conference Center on the 25th Anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement — live]

[Text] Your majesties, heads of state and government, distinguished representatives, invited guests and observers, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

May I begin by expressing my personal and most profound gratitude and the gratitude of my people for the honor, great honor, you have done me and done them and the great confidence you have reposed in me by electing me as chairman of the movement for the next 3 years.

It is an honor which carries, I appreciate, tremendous responsibilities with the mammoth task to lead an organization with such an illustrious history, a path charted by great men and the expectation naturally is that one will continue to walk in the footsteps of such great people. I thank particularly the representatives of our four regions for their faith [word indistinct] and confidence, and the leader of SWAPO, a representative of the liberation movements for his compliments and the remarks of praise he made in my favor. May I assure you that I shall try to live up to your expectations. I have never regarded the task of leadership as an easy task, but I have always taken it, first and foremost, as a learning task. We learn to lead. I learned in a humble way to lead 8 million people and that experience is not adequate enough for the role of leading great nations, carrying in their own countries vast populations and I think our population in total is more than a billion. [sentence as heard] It is a mammoth task and as learner leader shall try to do my best. Thank you. [applause]

I think we have now on our agenda the election of officers, those who comprise the conference burea. Your excellencies are invited to note that in accordance with the recommendation of the meeting for the conference of foreign ministers, meeting of the conference of foreign ministers [repetition as heard], at Paragraph 6 of their report: The following member countries have been recommended for vice chairmen of the conference: vice chairman for Africa — Ethiopia, Gabon Guinea-Bissau, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Senegal, SWAPO, Uganda, and Zambia. The vice chairmen for Asia: Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Indonesia, Iraq, the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization], the Syrian Arab Republic, and Vietnam. The vice chairmen for Latin America and the Caribbean: Cuba, Guyana, Nicaragua, and Peru. Vice chairmen for Europe: Cyprus and Yugoslvia. I seek your approval for these recommendations. [applause] So be it!

And as rapporteur-general ... [station break interrupts speech] Could I have the rapporteur-general please take his place at the podium here. As an exofficio member of the bureau, as is the practice in our movement, the outgoing chairman also serves on the conference bureau as a member.

We also need the chairmen of two main committees: The conference of foreign ministers also recommended the following: chairman of the Political Committee — His Excellency (Abdul al Askal) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and as chairman of the Economic Committee [station break interrupted speech] post of secretary general that the conference of foreign ministers approved the appointment of Dr Utete as secretary general of the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Movement. [applause]

It is now time to (?dispense) with a small problem: applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests. Persuant to the recommendations made by the Coordinating Bureau at its meeting in New York and by the preparatory meeting of officials which was held in Harare, the conference of foreign ministers decided to recommend to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries that first the Front de Liberation National Kanak et Socialist, FLNKS [Kanak National and Socialist Liberation Front], to be invited to participate as an observer, thus the front will [word indistinct] Caledonia; two, the Free [word indistinct] from the People's Republic of Mongolia be invited to participate as guests; and three, the principal Secretariats of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS; the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFAD; the Preferential Trade Area for Southern and Eastern (?region) of Africa; the Southern African Development and Coordinating Conference, SADCC; Latin American Economic Systems, SELA; and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the UNHCR, be invited to participate as guests. May I seek your approval for these recommendations. [applause]. So, be it!

The observers and guests, whose membership have been approved, could they please take their places in the hall.

Majesties and excellencies, time is not on our side, may I suggest that at this point instead of breaking up and returning later for the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the movement, we immediately proceed to the commemorations. If there is no objection can I regard that as decided? Thank you. Okay. Shall we proceed with the next event, which is the commemoration of the 25th anniversary, but before I, [changes thought] we proceed, may I read a statement. I wish members to know that I have received an important message addressed to the summit from Mr De Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations. The secretary general greatly regrets his inability to be present personally amongst us today. His message therefore is being circulated. I know that I express sentiments of this gathering in conveying to the secretary general our very best wishes for a speedy recovery and full resumption of his important duties at the earliest.

Your majesties, distinguished guests, and representatives of state and government, your excellencies, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends, it is a great privilege to me to address you on this historic occasion, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the founding of our movement. We in Zimbabwe are deeply conscious of the honor the observance of this commemorative session in Harare bestows upon our country. We thank the member states for granting us the privilege to serve the movement in this manner. It is an honor that truly humbles our young republic.

Your majesties, excellencies, comrades, and friends, exactly a quarter of a century ago leaders of 25 emergent countries met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to exchange ideas on the international situation with a view to contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful cooperation among people. Theirs was no easy task. They were meeting against the background of the breakdown of colonial empires and in the context of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and all forms of alien domination. The cold war had polarized international relations, and the world was divided into two antagonistic political-military blocs. The countries these leaders represented were just emerging from foreign occupation, often after bitter struggles for national independence, and they suffered from weak economies and fragile political and social institutions. The temptation to allow matters to take their own course and let themselves and their countries be pulled into one orbit or the other of the two contending power blocks must have been nearly irresistable. But these were men of vision, equal to their task. They also fully comprehended the worth of the prize they sought. The freedom they had just won for themselves and for their countries could only be secure in a larger freedom — the freedom of all peoples to determine their own futures and the right of states to choose their own systems of government and their own political, social, and economic systems without outside interference.

The future of peoples, of nations, and ultimately of the world itself, could not be secure in an interational system divided into rival political-military blocs, and in a climate characterized by acrimony and the arms race. These leaders sought to freeze the spread of the military blocs, and to bring about greater relaxation of tension, relying not on might but on reason and the justice of their goals in order to achieve their objectives. So it was that on 1 September 1961 the 25 leaders met in Belgrade at a conference convend by men whose names have since adorned the tables of world history. There was the host of the conference, Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia; from Africa, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and Gaml 'Abd Al-Nasir of Egypt; from Asia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, and Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia; and 20 other fighters for freedom from around the world. These were men of great vision, architects of a great world idea. It was at the Belgrade conference that the heritage we call the Nonaligned Movement was concretized and its principles and character laid out. If we ask ourselves today what motivated these men, the founders of our movement, and what gave them their inner drive and state of mission, the answer must surely lie in the circumstances that had matured them, the reality of foreign domination, oppression, racism, and exploitation, and their experience in fighting these evil forces. Part of the answer must also be found in the objective environment in which they found themselves — the relative weakness of the countries they led in economic, political, and military terms, as compared with the belicose (?imposition) of the big powers and their espousal of the politics of division and mutual recrimination. Much of the answer, however, must lie in their dream, the vision they saw of a future world of freedom and wellbeing for all people, of equality and cooperation among nations, a world characterized by peace and progress, allowing the genius of each individual, each nation, and the world itself, to reach its highest fruition. It was to secure these ends that the Belgrade conference decided under its agenda item entitled, I quote, Exchange of Views on the International Situation, Establishment and Strengthening of International Peace and Security, unquote, to consider subjects such as respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination, [word indistinct] against imperialism, liquidation of colonialism, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, noninterference and nonintervention in the internal affairs of states, racial discrimination and apartheid, general and complete disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, problem of foreign military bases, peaceful coexistence among states with different political and social systems, role and structure of the United Nations, and the implementation of its resolutions, problems of unequal economic development, and the promotion of internatinal economic and technical cooperation.

These were admirable aims then, and remain admirable aims today, and so will they be tomorrow. They are the quintessence of nonalignment. To ensure their attainment it was essential that the movement make up in loyalty, commitment, and unity what it lacked in economic and military power. The 25 leaders, therefore, set out the criteria member states were to abide by in order to ensure the cohesiveness and effectiveness of the movement. To be a member of the movement they decided a country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of states within different political and social systems and on nonalignment, should be (?shown) a friend in favor of such a policy. [sentence as heard] The country concerned should be consistently supportive of the movement for national independence. It should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflict. If a country had a bilateral military agreement with a great power, or is a member of a regional defense pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great power conflict. And where a country has conceded military bases to a foreign power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great power conflict.

Such, then, is the legacy of Belgrade. It has since been refined and enriched through the successive summit conferences from Cairo through Algiers, Lusaka, Colombo, Havana, New Delhi, and now, Harare. The distilled wisdom garnered from all these conferences forms the character and doctrine of our movement today. It is perhaps appropriate at this stage to ask ourselves how well the movement bequeathed to us by our founding fathers has functioned, and to what extent the world of their vision has been realized.

To the extent that the world around us is still afflicted by some of the ills the founders of our movement sought to eradicate in their own time, we can understand those skeptics who sometimes question our success to date. Pockets of colonialism persist here and there. One quickly calls to mind in this regard the glaring cases of Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvin Islands and Micronesia, among others. Imperialism and neocolonialism, foreign domination, interference and intervention in the internal and external affairs of states are on the resurgent. Racism, especially the most virulent forms that our age has known — that is, apartheid and Zionism — continue to oppress and dispossess their victims and to threaten international peace and security. The world is still divided into rival political and military blocs, and the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, threatens to blow the world apart and, with it, obliterate the whole of mankind. Furthermore, there is growing evidence of a retreat from multilateralism and an onslaught on the UN system by some developed countries, who wish to use economic power to gain control of it and subvert its purposes and democratic nature. A new international economic dispensation has not materialized. The north-south dialogue remains interrupted, and the establishment of a new economic order appears as remote today as it ever was. In such an environment, we can excuse those other than ill-wishers who really wonder wherein we see our success.

However, to these genuine seekers of truth, we say: Do not only ask yoursleves how the world is today with nonalignment, but rather, what it would have been without. Without the movement, the world would have been much more sharply divided, with an arms race of an even more ferocious intensity. The role of the United Nations would have been greatly diminished, as it would have become a mere football ground for two contending teams, rather than the forum for judicious and reasoned discourse that it is meant to be. Peace and peaceful coexistance based on universal detente among states would be that much more difficult to strive for, and war, global war, would be much more likely to break out.

In brief, nonalignment has been a positive force for global relaxation of tension, for the promotion and support of the independence struggle, disarmament, the upholding of the principles of the UN Charter, the accelerated economic development of developing countries, and the struggle for a new world order based on equality, justice, and peace. The fact that we have not yet achieved all our aims and objectives is evidence not of our failure or the failure of nonalignment, but rather, of the intractable nature of some of the problems.

Our hopes for the future, however, rest on the fact that unlike our forerunners, we enjoy one vital advantage. We inherited a movement whose efficacy has already been tested, and whose effectiveness has drawn under its umbrella the vast majority of states and people, with a membership of two-thirds of the number of states on this planet, representing two-thirds of its population. We have potential strength and (?influence).

This is a real basis for facing the future with confidence. Therefore, on this occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of our movement, we rededicate ourselves to the goals set at Belgrade, and elaborated upon in Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana, and New Delhi, of self-determination and independence for people, of sovereignty, sovereign equality, and territorial of states, of the indivisibility of peace and active peaceful coexistence among states, based on universal detente and the freedom of all states to determine their own political and economic system and pursue their social, economic, and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance, or pressure. We recommit ourselves yet again to fight imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism, and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, interference, and intervention, as well as great power and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs.

We reject categorically such outmoded doctrines as spheres of influence and balances of terror, and dedicate ourselves once again to uphold the principles of nonuse of threat or force in relations between states. And we affirm our commitment to work for the peaceful settlement of disputes, for the development of international cooperation on the basis of equality, justice, and equity, and the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

Your excellencies, these principles of our movement are a vital force for the well-being of peoples and for peace. They are of relevance to the entire international community, which can only benefit from their implementation and prevelance. To ensure that this is so, it is essential that we, the nonaligned countries, resolve to strengthen our action-oriented unity through abiding faithfully by the authentic and genuine principles of nonalignment in our relations with each other, and between ourselves and others. Following in the footsteps of the founders of our movement, let us have the courage of their own and our own convictions, ready at all times to uphold good and to oppose wrong, regardless of source. But more than all, let us march forward in unity, friendship, and solidarity. Thank you. [applause]

India's Gandhi Speaks at Session

MB020644 Harare Domestic Service in English
1542 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the Nonaligned Summit at the International Conference Center inHarare -- live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, majesties, presidents, prime ministers, excellencies, distinguished delegates, and guests: We are drawn together by a shared view of the world. We come from more than 100 nations but we belong to one human family. We want our family to live better. We want it to be not half-affluent, not half-deprived, but to be verified by a sense of equality. We want all to have access to knowledge, growth, and fulfillment. We want to live, not in fear, but freedom; not in the shadow of war, but in peace. This indeed is nonalignment.

Nonalignment is an idea, a reality, a movement, a major force transforming history. As we gather to celebrate the completion of 25 years of our movement, we pledge ourselves anew to essential ideals of coexistence and codevelopment in peace, honor, and equality.

I thank our host, the prime minister, and the people of Zimbabwe, for their warm welcome and cordial hospitality. The chairmanship of our movement now goes to Prime Minister Mugabe who has led his nation to freedom through a heroic struggle. Robert Mugabe and Zimbabwe represent the spirit of daring and determination which animates Africa and the nonaligned community as a whole. [applause]

Our movement arose out of a fight against foreign rule, imperialism, and colonialism. Its purpose is to give body and shape to our vision of freedom and equality. To this dream, so many have offered their breath and blood, toils and fears, and borne limitless pain and suffering. It is these heroes who made us free. On the eve of India's freedom, Jawaharlal Nehru declared: The only possible real objective that we, in common with other nations, can have, is the objective of cooperating in building up some kind of world structure, call it one world. If we think of that structure and our cooperation with other countries in achieving it, where does the question come about being tied up to this group of nations or that group?

After the Second World War, as India and other nations of Asia and Africa emerged into freedom, the nations of Europe and America grouped themselves into rival power blocs. The advent of nuclear weapons coincided with these two developments.

The new nations perceived with clarity that their dreams of a better life would be lost if they were trapped in contending military alliances. One after another, they opted for nonalignment. Individual nations' choices coalesce into our selective option for peace.

The Nonaligned Movement has gained momentum and become the force that it is today. Many, even within the blocs, have begun to think like us. They have lost faith in militarist philosophies and the politics of the balances of terror. They recognize that nonalignment represents an alternative world view, a way out of the impasse in which conventional international politics and civilizations find themselves. Our movement's compelling appeal is one of the reasons for the pressures on our countries to abandon the path of nonalignment. We have withstood the weight of the blocs. We have kept faith with the approach of friendship with all, irrespective of political ideologies. We adhere to nonalignment because nonalignment symbolizes the courage to be ourselves, because it proclaims our faith in a new kind of world, a world of people and because it is a compact with peace.

No more is nonalignment derided as airy, ineffectual, and immoral. The powerful might think that they alone know what is good for us. We have resisted their blandishments and guarantees. We, who asserted our right to make our own choices, could not again agree to decisions being made elsewhere. We have persevered in our fast.

No other community of nations has continued its search for peace and justice with such unwavering commitment. No one has so consistently pointed out that, though our world is small, there is room enough for all, as Indira Gandhi put it.

The world can survive only by giving up confrontation, by eradicating fear and hate and disparity. This is the task of our movement. Wars earlier were limited and localized. World wars and even total wars, as they were called, touched only a portion of the globe. A war today involving nuclear weapons would leave no nation untouched. No form of life would survive.

At our first conference in Belgrade, our farsighted founding fathers Nehru, Tito, Sukarno, Nasir, Nkrumah, with their colleagues, called for a halt to the nuclear race. Suspension of testing was to be the first step. Our movement has worked continuously for nuclear disarmament through dialogue.

Last year, six nations met in New Delhi and took an initiative for disarmament and peace. This initiative, which was endorsed by our Coordinating Bureau, reflects the will of our movement. The USSR readily responded to our call to adopt a moratorium on testing. This moratorium has been once again extended in response to the new declaration of the Six in Mexico.

We welcome the Soviet decision and seek a like response from the other nuclear weapon states. [applause] A great responsibility rests on the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union. We hope they will meet before the end of the year and take specific measures to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear weapons. Nuclear confrontation must not be allowed to move into new dimensions.

Apart from the looming nuclear war, there is a constant threat to the independence and integrity of nations, to our rights to use our resources for our peoples' good, and the unity of our movement. We have withstood pressures for 25 years. We must stand united. We will stand united, not in our interests alone but in the interests of all humanity.

The outward freedom we attain, Mahatma Gandhi cautioned, will only be in exact proportion to the inward freedom to which we may have grown at a given moment. No man loses his freedom except through his weakness.

Independence and nonalignment carry with them the imperative to strengthen ourselves politically, economically, and technologically. This should be the driving force of our domestic efforts and our collective endeavors.

Time has unlocked the treasure chest of plenty, yet two-thirds of humanity live in want. The international economic scene is irrational, unequal, and chaotic. The benefits flow only to a few affluent nations. Our efforts at self-reliance are undermined by the rising cost of technology and the deteriorating terms of trade. Many developing countries stagger under debt burdens having paid back colossal sums.

The technological (?haves) are no less beset by anxieties. They too are in crisis. Their growth has slowed. Their policies force millions of their people out of jobs. Most shut their eyes to the fact that the world is one, that the world economy is integral, and that the interests of the developed and the developing are intertwined. Habituated too long to exploitative relationships, they do not seem to realize that the development of the poor countries will offer greater opportunities for themselves. All that the developing countries ask in calling for a New International Economic Order is simple sense. The stranger we are economically, the more respect we shall get from the economically strong.

We the nonaligned, we the developing, are not without scientific and technological knowledge. By sharing our skills and resources, we will be in a better position to bring the developed to the table of dialogue.

Here in southern Africa, Zimbabwe, we are face to face with the basic issues of freedom and human rights in our time. We are within earshot of South Africa and Namibia, where the fighters of freedom are hunted and harassed, persecuted and punished, exiled and executed. The toil and travail of Chief Luthuli, Nelson Mandela, Robert Sobukwe, and (Yussuf Lado) and the ultimate sacrifice made by a sea of people and thousands of men, women, and children remind us of the epic struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa.

The Pretoria regime combines the worst forms of imperialism, racism, and aggression. Our freedom is incomplete so long as apartheid and tyranny continue in South Africa, so long as Namibia remains occupied and subjugated. No man is free until every man is free.

Our success in Harare will be judged by the extent to which we can hasten the liberation of the people of South Africa and the emergence of Namibia as a sovereign nation. We reiterate our solidarity with the much persecuted intrepid Palestinians who are fighting for a state in their homeland. We support the right of Nicaragua to remain independent, free of foreign intervention. We extend our sympathy and support to nations and people who are defending their sovereignty and resisting intimidation and intrusion, interference and intervention.

Consider the task our movement set for itself a quarter of a century ago: to remedy the political and economic consequences of more than 2 centuries of colonial exploitation. We have made a firm start and covered considerable distance. We are in the vanguard of the transition from domination to democracy among nations. We are engaged in enhancing the human resources of our own countries and in so restructuring international economic relations that they are based on equitable sharing.

The 20th century has been a century of political upheaval and scientific revelation. The most remarkable development of our age is the awakening of human consciousness. The souls of long suppressed people have found [word indistinct]. They will not tolerate injustice and deprivation. These aspirations and the possibilities opened up by technology have to be met. It is only a universal vision and a compassionate heart that can achieve this correlation.

Our movement represents that universal vision and that compassion. We must succeed. We shall succeed. Thank you. [applause]

Algeria's Bendjedid Gives Speech

LD021521 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers, 2/9/86 (APS) — President Chadli made an address yesterday in Harare on behalf of Africa at the ceremony for the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of non-alignment in which he outlined the achievements of the movement and its effective solidarity with the African Continent whether for the completion of its independence or the defense and promotion of its development.

"Algeria which took part twenty five years ago in the foundation of the non aligned countries movement bows on behalf of Africa to this historical moment fraught with as much symbols as reasons of satisfaction and hope, President Chadli said. [opening quotation mark as received]

The very fact that this commemoration takes place in the southern part of our continent is highly symbolic. Here he went on, the sacredness of national independence which is the ferment of non alignment is embodied in the victorious struggle of the Zimbabwean people and the other independent peoples of the region and is expressed in the exemplary combats of the South African and the Namibian peoples for their sovereignty.

Here our movement goes back to one of the sources of inpiration of its existence (...) and brings new evidence of the multiplicity of its concerns and the increasing scope of its action that stem from its faithfulness to its original start.

It is not the least of reasons why our movement should feel satisfied that non alignment asserted itself by the soundness of its principles, the loftiness of its goals, the magnitude of its action and its radiance as an independent and dynamic factor of international relations of which it shapes the transformation and democratisation. Twenty five years of effective presence on the international scene testifies to the fact that the birth of our movement was not a mere by-product of a particular international context, the head of state said.

Twenty five years of principled and independent stands and consequent initiatives show that our movement neither altered its stand to suit the policy of blocs nor did it resign to a false comfort of a subordinate and paralysing equidistance.

In twenty five years our movement did undergo the adverse fallout of the world environment. It went through difficulties and continues to be the gathering place of various viewpoints and specific sensibilities in the appreciation of certain international events. There are amidst it some problems inherent to bilateral differences detrimental to its necessary cohesion in the face of the major challenges of our time. Yet consultation and collective action around common ideals teach us the virtues of solidarity and reveal the benefits of unity.

The code of ethics of non-alignment imposes on us that we make the principles we are advocating at the world scale prevail among us.

Beyond the geo-political space of non-alignment, President Chadli went on, our initiatives and ideas are supported by those who could understand that our message calls for the removal of north-south and east-west differences that plague humanity and project into a future of peace, concord and equally shared well-being. Our awaressess of the shortcomings of our action and our incomplete achievement do not take away from the greatness of our movement or of the magnificent dream that the non-alignment is.

This anniversary is an opportunity for us to renew our resolve to do more and better for the fulfillment of the historical mission of our movement which remains the establishment of peace and development in the world. Africa reiterates its abiding faith their mission and renews its commitment to defend it and to work toward its triumph, President Chadli concluded. [sentence as received]

SWAPO's Nujoma Addresses Session

MB012002 Harare Domestic Service in English
1650 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Second address speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare — live]

[Text] Thank you very much, Comrade Chairman, your majesties, your excellencies, presidents, and prime ministers, distinguished delegates, comrades and friends:

It is a great honor for me to be accorded this opportunity to speak on behalf of the national liberation movements on the occasion of the solemn ceremony of commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of our movement. I consider it a great honor to speak on this occasion at which we are gathered to pay tribute to the founding fathers of our movement and to take stock of the achievements that our movement has recorded and setbacks it has experienced over the last 25 years of its existence. My distinct pleasure in addressing this solemn ceremony stems from the fact that I was one of the spokesmen for the national liberation movements which were privileged to be received and sat by the side of the founding fathers of our movement, namely Marshal Josip Tito of Yugoslavia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Sukarno of Indonesia, Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir of Egypt, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, and others. On one hand sitting with these towering and historical giants of our people was for me and the other freedom fighters present at the inaugural summit a profound source of inspiration and overwhelming encouragement. On the other hand, the presence of us, representatives of the movements of national liberation, was a constant reminder to the founding fathers during the first summit of the place and historic role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for freedom and national independence in Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

Mr Chairman, [words indistinct] that commitment to the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism, and Zionism has been and remains one of the cardinal principles of the Nonaligned Movement. In assessing the achievements of the movement over the last 25 years, we can proudly and correctly state that it has worked tirelessly for the liberation of dozens of former colonies both through its support to the national liberation movements and through its actions at other international forums such as the United Nations. At the subsequent summits and conferences of foreign ministers and meetings of the Coordinating Bureau, the anticolonial and anti-imperialist character of the Nonaligned Movement acquired ever more possible and articulate expression, resulting among other things in the admission of the PLO and SWAPO to full membership of the movement.

Comrade Chairman and distinguished heads of state and government, the decision to hold the eight summit of the movement of the nonaligned countries here in Harare, this beautiful capital city of the Republic of Zimbabwe, is yet another clear testimony of our movement's unwavering commitment to the fight against colonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism, and all other forms of foreign domination. Zimbabwe is a Frontline State whose independence has been born of bitter and heroic struggle. It is a country whose progressive policies of national reconciliation and firm committment to the total liberation of the African Continent is already a matter of record. Upon its liberation, Zimbabwe, under the leadership of ZANU-PF and Comrade Prime Minister Mugabe, has extended its militant support and solidarity to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia in the face of its blackmail and destablilisation by the apartheid state.

Comrade Chairman, its decision to accept the challenge of hosting this conference is another demonstration of its firm committment to principles and its readiness to make sacrifices in defense of freedom, justice, peace, and sovereignty of peoples and nations. The Eighth Nonaligned Summit will go down in history as having been a southern African summit. The presence here in Harare of so many heads of state and of government and many other outstanding leaders and representatives of some 1.7 billion of the world's inhabitants will not go unnoticed in Pretoria, Washington, London, Bonn, and the other capitals that are involved in shameful collaboration with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

We vehemently condemn the capitalist countries, particularly the U.S. Reagan administration, for its policy of constructive engagement, a policy under which the United States (?renders) weapons of human destruction, financial (?assistance), exercising the veto in the Security Council in support of the apartheid regime. We denounce the U.S. Reagan administration for having initiated the linkage issue, that means to link the decolonization process of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from the the People's Republic of Angola.

Angola is a sovereign state like all other sovereign states, including the United States of America.

Therefore, it is its legitimate right to enter into agreement with any country that is friendly to it. Here we see every day racist South African troops using Namibia as an international territory, as a springboard for military aggression against the Frontline States, and in particular the People's Republic of Angola. Only a few months ago, we have experienced racist South Africa launching an aggression against the Republics of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Jet fighters took off from (Mpacha), near Katima Mulilo in the eastern part of Namibia, to bomb Maken in the vicinity of the capital city of Zambia, Lusaka.

The people of Namibia on one hand who are colonized and oppressed by racist South Africa, have the legitimate right to fight for their freedom like all other peoples. Therefore, our country's independence cannot be linked with extraneous and irrelevant issues such as the linkage issue which the United States and racist South Africa are insisting on. We request the member states of the nonaligned countries and indeed the international community as a whole to exert pressure on the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government and the Kohl government in West Germany to cease the infamous insistance on linking our country's decolonization process to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola, and we demand that the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government in Britain, and the Kohl government in West Germany to support the implementation of UN Security Council resolution on the decolonization of Namibia.

Mr Chairman, the documents which have been prepared by senior officials and foreign ministers for the summit are explicit about the urgent need for the members of the movement to provide military, financial, technical, and all other forms of support to the people of South Africa, Namibia, Sahara, and Palestine in order for their national liberation movements to intensify the armed liberation struggle for self-determination and national independence. The summit working documents have furthermore stressed the need for increased economic, financial, and military assistance to the Frontline States and other neighboring states in order to enable them to remain a reliable rear base for the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa. These are major concerns to which this historic summit cannot and must not fail to address squarely.

Comrade Chairman, the attention of the masses of the peoples of Southern Africa are focused on Harare. The victims of apartheid and fascism in South Africa, colonial repression in Namibia and brutal destabilization in this region expect more than words from this summit. They await concrete assistance which will enable them to fight against the apartheid regime and withstand the savage activities of the regime. Also the peoples of Palestine and other parts of the world who are waging struggles for national independence, democracy, and social progress are looking forward to this summit for demonstrations of solidarity with their struggles.

With speficic reference to the struggle in Namibia, I would like to state here that our people are writing the final chapter of our anticolonial struggle with their blood. They are dying for their liberty and independence. In this regard, they are truly grateful for the moral, political, diplomatic, and the material support which the members of this movement have rendered to our struggle over the years. As peoples fighting for liberation, we of the liberation movements have our eyes and thoughts focused to the future. We fight more for the future generations than for our own interests. As such, we yearn for the future of humanity that is secure from the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war. We, therefore, support the principled stand of the Nonaligned Movement in its persistent call for disarmament and for an immediate end of the arms race. We urge our newly elected chairman to endure in the efforts by the Nonaligned Movement to help reduce tension among nations, in particular between the world superpowers.

In conclusion, I would like to once again pay homage to the founding fathers of our movement and to those other leaders of the nonaligned countries who have kept the ideals of nonaligned alive and who have contributed to the growth of the movement both in number and political influence. Finally, I would like to express our solidarity and revolutionary salutations to the liberation movements of South Africa, to the Polisario Front of Western Sahara, to the PLO, to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, and the Democratic Revolutionary Front of El Salvador, to the people of Nicaragua, East Timor, and Socialist Party of Puerto Rico for their just struggle against the forces of imperalism and the military dictatorships and in favor of self-determination and national independence.

The struggle continues and the victory is certain! Thank you very much, Comrade Chairman. [applause]

25th Anniversary Declaration Adopted

LD012022 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1618 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 1 (TANJUG) — In the actual world situation, the role and principles of non-alignment have become more than ever before vital for promotion of global peace, freedom, independence, equality, development, and prosperity for all. This was said in declaration adopted at today's special session of the eighth summit of the non-aligned devoted to the celebration of 25 years of the movement and the first summit held in Belgrade in 1961.

The declaration further says that countries of the movement have appealed "to all peace loving peoples to join us in our determination to work resolutely for the well being of all and to inaugurate an era of peace and cooperation in order to save succeeding generations from the scourges of war and poverty."

The declaration characterises the movement as an independent factor that remains "the foremost movement of peace, understanding, and equitable cooperation in the world as it enters 21st century".

After 25 years, it continues, the movement is rich in wisdom and moral strength and is better armed to meet all challenges and to carry out its historical mission of seeking the establishment of a new, just, and democratic world order with greater determination and resiliance.

"The refusal by many newly independent states to accede to blocks contributed to the relaxation of tensions and arrested the dangerous tendencies towards the polarisation of international relations," continues the document.

The movement had, through its founding at the height of the cold war, been vital in halting the spread of power blocks. The Non-Aligned Movement celebrates its silver jubilee on September 1st, the opening day of the eighth summit, faithful to the fundamental principles and aims formulated in the Belgrade in 1961, says the Harare declaration.

Declaration Reaffirms NAM Principles

LD012036 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1740 GMT 1 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 1 (TANJUG) — At the eighth conference of the movement of nonaligned countries here today, the heads of state or government of nonaligned countries reaffirmed all the fundamental principles and aims of the movement and policy of nonalignment that are enshrined in the Belgrade Declaration a quarter of a century ago and have been elaborated at subsequent summits.

A declaration on the 25th anniversary of the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade, adopted at a formal session here this afternoon, stresses that the growth of the movement, which consists of 101 countries today, bears witness to the success of the policy of nonalignment in strengthening and preserving national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The movement of nonaligned countries is described in the declaration as an irreplaceable, non-bloc, independent, and global factor in international affairs and its establishment as a key factor in checking the spread of the blocs.

Statesmen from nonaligned countries reaffirmed the inalienable right of all colonial peoples to self-determination, freedom, and independence and denounced all actions denying these rights to any people. The nonaligned reaffirmed their determination to spare no effort in their support to those fighting against colonialism, apartheid, racism, and Zionism anywhere in the world, the declaration says. The document stresses the sovereign right of each state to determine freely its own political, economic, and social system, to manage its own internal affairs and maintain relations with other states.

The movement of nonaligned countries is resolved to continue to work for universal and total disarmament under effective international control.

The nonaligned undertake to work out strategies for the relaxation of tensions and the elimination of world hotbeds of crisis, confrontations, and conflicts between nonaligned countries and against them, for the revival and preservation of peace and for the promotion of economic and social development in the world, underscores the declaration, adopted today by the eighth summit of nonaligned countries.

The statesmen from nonaligned countries expressed their attachment to multilateralism, implying disarmament negotiations and their readiness to explore all possibilities, within the framework of the clauses of the Charter of the United Nations, to fortify and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations.

An invitation was repeated today to developed countries to join the movement of nonaligned and other countries in furthering and resuming dialogue on international economic problems. The debt bomb and the interdependent questions of money, finance, trade and development call for urgent, efficient, and coordinated cooperation with a view to changing monetary, financial, and trade systems within multilateral frameworks, the statesmen from nonaligned countries said.

The heads of state and government of nonaligned countries stressed that their efforts will continue to be directed towards the liquidation of racism and all traces of colonialism, the building of a world free from the threat of war, and the opposition to bloc policy and spheres of influence.

The nonaligned countries remain committed to the policy of active and peaceful coexistence, universal detente, and the termination of the arms race as well as universal disarmament. They will continue to fight for the right of all peoples and countries to participate in international affairs on the basis of equality and their own free choice, against all forms of interference, interventions, and threats of the use of force against freedom, independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The nonaligned countries assembled in Harare pledged to continue working for the peaceful resolution of international disputes, the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the United Nations, and for the universal application of the Charter of the United Nations, for new and equitable international relations and for economic development and progress of all.

The statesmen from nonaligned countries called on all peace-loving peoples in the world to join the nonaligned countries in their determination to work resolutely for the well-being of the world and to inaugurate an era of peace and cooperation in order the spare succeeding generations from the scourge of war and destitution.

Special Session Ends

LD012023 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1714 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, September 1 (TANJUG) — The special session of the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement ended tonight in Harare. A special declaration on the jubilee of the first Belgrade summit was adopted unanimously.

Nicaragua's Ortega Gives Speech 1 Sep

PA021833 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Speech given by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 1 September — recorded]

[Text] Mr President, esteemed friends: On the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, and at the opening of the eighth summit here in Harare, I am highly honored to address this plenary on behalf of the nonaligned members of the Latin American and Caribbean region and to extend our warmest congratulations to the people of Zimbabwe, and to our esteemed companero, Robert Mugabe, on becoming president of our movement.

The growing importance which Latin America is giving to nonalignment will be fulfilled with Zimbabwe at the head of our movement in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, and all forms of aggression, occupation, domination, hegemonism, meddling, and foreign intervention.

On behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples, we render homage to the memory of Indira Gandhi and express our recognition and gratitude to our friend, Rajiv Gandhi for his efforts in the last 3 years for peace in the world, which have assured a wise and firm management for the defense of the unity, the principles, and the objectives of our movement.

Thanks to the wisdom of its people and its leaders, India's leadership will go down in the history of our movement as a lesson in equilibrium and unity that has permitted the strengthening of our bonds of solidarity and struggle and places us in an advantageous position to face the struggles that we must wage for peace in the future.

Mr President, being in Harare and holding in Zimbabwe the eighth summit and the 25th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement acquire a singular significance. Here we have independence, freedom, justice, respect for man and the dedication to peace, progress, and solidarity with the countries of the world. Over there are the doors of hate of the odious system of apartheid, the abominable oppression and segregation of the South African people, the occupation of Namibia, and the aggression against the peoples of the Frontline States.

Mr Chairman, we consider it an unavoidable duty to plan in Harare for a firm commitment which, on the basis of the plan of action drafted by our African brothers in the OAU, will impose a definite deadline to the crimes against humanity that apartheid represents.

By meeting here we are demonstrating that we are a movement of the first line of struggle capable of growing and gaining strength to the same extent that we resolutely face these historic challenges with dignity and courage.

The present international situation, which distinguishes itself by the increasing recourse to the use of force, requires on our part a special emphasis for the defense and preservation of the international legal order. It is here that the small and weak countries have their first line of defense. We cannot accept doctrines that have a tendency to subordinate the law and the principles of international legal order to imperialist and hegemonic interests.

A peace based on the progress made in international law in the past 40 years is being seriously threatened by that tendency to disregard agreements and to close the doors to dialogue and negotiation. This tendency attempts against the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the movement's member-countries as well as other developing countries.

The crisis of multilateralism and the attacks against the United Nations, and its main organizations and specialized agencies are, among other things, manifestations of this policy, the objective of which is to take us back to historical periods that have already been surpassed.

Latin America, which has learned to be the vanguard in establishing standards in the relations between states while being a victim of aggression, intervention, and interference by the superpower enthroned in our continent, attaches special importance to this aspect.

In an international situation characterized by the rejection of dialogue and the imposition of solutions by force in Latin America and the Caribbean, we are firm defenders of the peaceful resolution of problems. The Nonaligned Movement, which does not promote confrontations but does promote peace, faces the challenge that demands the finding of ways and determining creative actions that will lead to the retaking of the path of negotiating solutions for the great problems such as disarmament, detente, the establishment of a more just economic, cultural, and social order, and our unavoidable policy of solidarity with the peoples who struggle for their national sovereignty and independence.

The peaceful resolution of controversies is inseparable from the principle of legal equality of all states, a principle that is the cornerstone of the multilateral system.

Mr President, Latin America was in the vanguard of the independence movement. Nevertheless, our continent has not been able to attain complete sovereignty since unjust economic relations remain, which deepen the degree of dependency that seriously compromises political and social stability and the right to development.

At the seventh summit meeting we issued a declaration on collective action in favor of world prosperity. The basis of this declaration was the firm philosophical concept of our movement to the effect that prosperity and peace are indivisible and that interdependence among countries and a reciprocal relationship between the problems of the world economy are one of the distinguishing characteristics of our time.

The appeal made in New Delhi went unheeded, in spite of the fact that the countries of our movement and others that are also developing have maintained a constructive and flexible attitude at the different international economic meetings. On the contrary, the economic crisis has deepened. The growth rates have slowed or stopped and the structural misadjustment [desajustes] and imbalances [desequilibrios] have grown worse at the international level among the developing countries in general.

The economic situation has grown worse as a result of the promotion of policies which with their economic adjustment measures transfer the crisis to the developing countries. In many cases they have also had the purpose of using economic power for political subjection through threats and blackmail.

The foreign debt has increased the international economic imbalances. Under the present conditions, the debts impose an inflexible limit, which causes a historic crisis that surpasses the will of creditors and debtors. Unless political decisions are made on the basis of shared interests between the developed and developing countries, we face the danger of deepening economic recession and stagnation. In this case the social and political structures of many countries will be carried to the limits of tolerance, opening new centers of tension that will further threaten international peace and security.

Mr President, the ultimate objective of nonalignment is the establishment of a new world order based on freedom, equality, justice, peace, and progress. We cannot permit the goals achieved in this long struggle to be destroyed by policies that are characterized by the disrespect for the norms that must rule the relations among states.

The nonaligned countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are prepared to actively cooperate to ensure the success of this important meeting. We came here to reaffirm our principles and objectives and our solidarity with the liberation struggles. We also came to agree on efforts that will be converted into actions to help resolve the grave problems that we face. We say this with the deep satisfaction and the pride we have in being able to join hands with the brothers of the Frontline States and with the moral authority that we have for being, on our continent, another country of the Frontline States in defense of dignity, independence, sovereignty, the self-determination of peoples, and peace.

Thank you. [applause]

Second Plenary Session of Conference Begins 2 Sep

Ghandhi Gives Introductory Speech

MB021145 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The second plenary session of the Eighth Conference of the Heads of State [and Government] of the Nonaligned Movement, started in Harare this morning under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. The heads of state and government have approved a report on the movement's activities since the New Delhi summit in 1983. The report was approved after an introductory speech by the former NAM chairman, India's prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Giving his report, Mr Gandhi pledged India's commitment to give the Frontline States effective assistance against the South African regime. He said sanctions against the Pretoria regime could secure a relatively peaceful transition to racial equality and majority rule.

On Central America and the Caribbean, Mr Gandhi noted that the right of nations to follow national policies of their choice is being challenged. He said the Nonaligned Movement stands by Nicaragua whose commitment to freedom is an inspiration to all. The Indian prime minister said NAM countries believe in the democracy of nations in a world when sovereign integrity of each member is guarded and respected.

On international areas of tension, Prime Minister Gandhi pointed out that block rivalry and economic interest has brought extraneous issues to delay the independence of Namibia which racist South Africa occupies in defiance of the United Nations. The NAM heads of state and government have also adopted the foreign ministers' report and agreed that there be a special declaration on southern Africa. This report calls for a general review of the international political situation and an appraisal of the solidarity of NAM countries in combating colonial domination, racism, and apartheid. It also calls for efforts towards the relaxation of international tension and more action for total nuclear disarmament.

Report Issued on NAM Activities

LD030456 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2126 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — Southern Africa has remained "at the forefront of the concerns of the Non-Aligned Movement" in the three years since the new Delhi NAM summit of 1983, declares the report on the movements's activities presented in Harare.

The report lists a long series of meetings and activities "aimed at maintaining pressure for the early solution of the problem of southern Africa".

Matters of particular concern included attempts to implement the United Nation's plan for Namibian independence, the forced removals of black South Africans, the arrest on treason charges of members of the United Democratic Front (UDF), and South African attacks against the Frontline States.

The NAM Coordinating Bureau had met in urgent session in November 1985 "to consider the situation in southern Africa following the repeal of the Clark amendment by the United States Congress". This amendment had prohibited any U.S. direct or indirect support to groups fighting to overthrow the Angolan Government.

The NAM bureau had "urged the United States Administration to refrain from assisting the racist regime of Pretoria and rebels aided by them to subvert or overthrow governments of sovereign and independent states in southern Africa". In January this year, the bureau had "noted with concern the fresh complications created by the visit of Jonas Savimbi to the United States and condemned the visit as having been undertaken for the sole purpose of seeking financial and military assistance from the United States".

Report Stresses Disarmament

MB021346 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Over the past three years, the Non-Aligned Movement has consistently "stressed the importance of nuclear disarmament and called upon the nuclear-weapon states to halt and reverse the arms race, and not to extend it into outer space," according to the report on NAM activities presented to the summit in Harare.

The report states that "the resumption of dialogue at the highest level between the United States and the Soviet Union is to be welcomed; however, it has not provided the anticipated impulse either for progress in disarmament negotiations or for a genuine relaxation of tension in their mutual relations," ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reported.

The report notes a continued acceleration of the arms race "with dangerous possibilities of its further extension into outer space." This has gone alongside "the sharpening of confrontation and mistrust between the military blocs."

NAM Summit Adopts Draft Resolution on RSA

MB021622 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The heads of state and government attending the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare have adopted a special draft on southern Africa. [as heard] The draft was submitted by the African group. The delegates adopted the draft in view of the explosive situation in the region. The draft reaffirms that the United Nations Security Council Rsolution 435 of 1978 is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the issue of Namibia's independence. The draft also rejects and condemns any linkage between the territory's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

It also calls upon all member states to set up assistance to SWAPO and to contribute to the Nonaligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia. In the draft resolution, the heads of state and government demand the imposition of sanctions against South Africa to force it to abandon its system of racial segregation.

Castro To Keep Troops in Angola During Apartheid

MB021646 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1637 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Cuban President Fidel Castro today pledged Cuba was ready to keep its troops in Angola "for as long as apartheid exists in South Africa."

Concluding his speech to the NAM summit in Harare, President Castro declared that as long as South Africa had a fascist government "there will be no security for Angola nor for any other country in southern Africa, and the independence of Namibia will be no more than a myth," according to a report by the semi-official ZIANA news agency. He stated that "the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is based on principle: It is in no way motivated by Cuba's national interests or matters of prestige."

Once apartheid had come to an end "then no country will feel threatened, Namibia will immediately be independent, not a single Cuban soldier will be needed, and the immediate withdrawal of the Cuban troops in Angola may begin."

President Castro stressed Cuba's respect for Angola's sovereignty, and said that the Angolan Government could decide "at any time whether it needs our military personnel there or not."

He attacked the United States for its military aid to UNITA, saying this organisation "has a long history of cooperation with the colonialists and imperialists."

It was used by the Portuguese secret police against the MPLA during the independence war, and later "collaborated openly with the South Africans," the ZIANA report said.

Cuba had a long history of solidarity with African revolutions, said President Castro.

It was "Cuban internationalist combatants together with their heroic Angolan brothers" who drove the "racist" troops "900 kilometres to the Namibian border" after the 1975 invasion, "thus showing the world that South African soldiers, like Hitler's, were far from invincible."

In the civilian field, Cuba had sent thousands of doctors, technicians, and other workers to Africa, while some 15,000 Africans were studying in Cuba "free of cost."

A total of over quarter of a million Cubans "have fulfilled missions in Africa as combatants or as civilian cooperation workers."

Al-Qadhdhafi Offers Arms, Training to Revolutionaries

LD030222 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader confirmed that the tense situation in the Mediterranean, which is the result of the irresponsible aggressive attitude of U.S. imperialism, constitues a serious danger to world peace and security, explaining that any deterioration in this sensitive part of the world will seriously damage world interests.

He said in a radio and television interview conducted today in Zimbabwe, that I do not see a reasonable cause to use methods that the world had thought it was rid of after World War II. He added, I fear that the world will discover too late that peace and stability were sacrificed so that Washington and the Zionists could fulfill their ambitions to control the earth and impose their domination over it.

On the U.S. threats, provocations and encroachments against the Great Jamahiriyah, the brother leader said the failed barbaric American-Atlantic aggression against the Libyan Arab people on 15 April was unjustified, and consequently no one would find it surprising if the United States commits another folly which will without doubt result in its defeat. He added that the fact that the international community had not punished Washington for its aggression encourages the U.S. generals' dreams. He said these generals are (?infatuated) with war and the issue of destruction which has taken control of the madman Reagan. I warn here once again that all the small peoples are exposed to danger in the shadow of the continuation of the U.S. aggressive attitude.

The brother leader confirmed the permanent readiness of the Great Jamahiriyah to fight until the end in defense of the sanctity of its territory, air space, waters, and freedom. He also said we do not fear Washington's aggressive challenges and will continue to confirm our ability to teach the United States another lesson, explaining that Libya is not Grenada.

The brother leader recalled the size of the losses suffered by the U.S. forces during their aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah and said we shot down many of its planes and destroyed its strategic communications center in Lampedusa. We will not hesitate to confront U.S. terrorism once again. We will also continue to anticipate it, and so will the fish.

The leader explained that the U.S. concept of terrorism is an intentional falsification of the truth. He added that the Libyan Arab people are one of the victims of U.S. terrorism which the world has come to know as the real terrorism, represented in attacks by fleets and raids, wars of starvation, pressure, and economic and military siege.

He added that the Great Jamahiriyah will not retreat from its support for just causes in occupied Palestine, South Africa, Namibia, Central America, and Latin America. The leader said we consider the presence of whites in South Africa as colonialism which should be ended. We also consider it to be a shame which requires removal, and I confirm here our rejection of any bargaining or talks on this issue. He explained that the issue in South Africa is one of annihilation, not of political dispute. He said it fully resembles the historic war in which the Americans annihilated the red indian nation. He said that the whites are endeavoring to eliminate the Africans and thus there is nothing ahead of us other than to fight to expel the whites from our continent or to annihilate them. The leader warned that the independence of Africa, and particularly that of the confrontation states, is in danger unless the racist cancer is removed and amputated completely and Africa is returned to the Africans.

The brother leader confirmed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah had confirmed at its popular conferences its absolute support for the causes of freedom all over the world and to work for their triumph. Therefore, it announces that it places all its capabilities at the disposal of the revolutionaries of South Africa and Namibia, to train and arm them. We consider this self-defense. If the United States considers this struggle terrorism, we say to it again loudly: To hell with America.

The leader said that the continuation of racism in South Africa depends on our fighting activities against the racists. We can shorten this existence if we are serious in this.

On the situation in Chad, the leader said that the Great Jamahiriyah supports the government of national unity in Chad which has won legitimacy by world recognition. He added that the current regime in Ndjamena is a rebellion protected by U.S. and French forces. He also said that what should have been proposed was the withdrawal of the French, American and Zairean bases and that if the conflict in Chad is raging among Chadian parties, then the Great Jamahiriyah will not intervene, but if it is an international conflict, Libya will defend its borders and security. He added, we are ready to send forces to Chad to achieve peace and to restore security and stability to this African country which was torn apart by foreign interference.

At the end of his radio and television interview, the brother leader expressed his pleasure at being in independent Zimbabwe and said we feel profound happiness and thank God for our joint efforts with the revolutionaries of Zimbabwe who have led to this glorious result and we have become certain that our support for the Zimbabwe revolutionaries was sound. We highly appreciate the great effort which has been made by the Africans whom we have trained and prepared militarily for the liberation of Zimbabwe from racist colonialism.

Iran's Khamene'i Proposes Iraq's Expulsion From NAM

LD021946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1630 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At 1210 Tehran time today Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, our country's president, made a detailed speech at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. First, he congratulated Mr Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, on becoming the Nonaligned Movement's chairman. [passage omitted paying tribute to Zimbabwe for its struggle against South Africa]

Afterward, the president referred to the weaknesses shown by the Nonaligned Movement in not adopting a definite stance against aggression and in failing to oppose the military, economic, political, and propaganda onslaught of the major powers. While stressing that the movement has not demonstrated the expected response to the crimes and atrocities of the archsatan in Nicaragua and against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, the president said: I say it openly that this dangerous weakness of the Nonaligned Movement stems from two points: first, its abandonment of its primary principles, which were introduced when the movement was founded, and second, the lack of responsibility felt by the members toward international issues.

President Khamene'i added: As the president of a country whose system is the fruit of a huge bloody uprising by its people against U.S. imperialism, I warn the movement that if it fails to take a basic and fundamental step to remove its deep-rooted problems, its future will be in grave danger and the nations will lose hope in its ability.

Commenting further on removing the deep-rooted difficulties of the Nonaligned Movement, Mr Khamene'i proposed that it should revive the principle of nonalignment, promote the idea of nonalignment, greatly encourage the morale of resistance to aggression and hegemony among the nations, revive a responsible attitude toward international issues among all the members, extend the nonaligned sphere of activity in various areas, and approve practical regulations and criteria on the basis of the movement's principles to enable it to adopt a logical approach toward international events and issues.

Referring to the fact that in the 25 years since the founding of this movement there has been a remarkable acceleration in the trend of countries joining this movement, the president said: At this juncture of its life the movement ought to compile a political, cultural, and economic policy for managing the world. And instead of just facing the problems it should play an active role and effectively intervene in determining the direction of movement of the global society. It should select a new objective in its historic struggle, that is, by opening a front of culture and values; and it should establish relations among the nonaligned countries free from profit-seeking values outside the Third World. [passage omitted condeming South Africa and apartheid]

Referring to the point that the war imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran is a practical response by the hegemonist powers to the threat posed to their interests by the birth of the Islamic Revolution, the president pointed out: Without the restoration of justice, the removal of oppression, and without the eradication of the thoughts of the aggressor, an invitation to the oppressor and the oppressed to return to peaceful coexistence means nothing other than the recognition of oppression and assistance to its continuation. He stressed: In accordance with its Islamic and national commitment and in accordance with the original principles of the Nonaligned Movement the Islamic Republic of Iran is obliged to punish the war-mongering regime of Iraq. Past proposals of international forums and those countries interested in restoration of peace have lacked the element of justice and have not paid requisite attention to this point.

Later the president stressed that the Nonaligned Movement could sue the Iraqi regime on several accounts, adding: The least duty of the movement makes it necessary first of all to expel the Iraqi regime from the movement. Second, the experience gained during this destructive war should be used to prevent the outbreak of similar aggressive wars. Third, the nonaligned members should compile a program for the punishment of offenders in this respect and it should be implemented.

Concluding, Mr Khamene'i made some remarks on the adoption of a clear policy by the Nonaligned Movement on the Lebanon issue, the immense problem of Afghanistan, the Latin American countries' situation and the expansion of south-south cooperation. [passage omitted asking the movement to study the above requests]

Calls for Anti-Apartheid Committee

MB021635 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Iranian president, Mr 'Ali Khamene'i, has called for the establishement of a committee of non-heads of state and government to formulate binding international policies for the annihilation of the racist regime in South Africa.

President Khameme'i told the delegates to the NAM summit that the committee must comprise leaders from different geographical regions who will map out economic, military, political, and cultural strategies to end apartheid in South Africa.

Broadcast of Khamene'i's Speech Ends 'Abruptly'

MB021151 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — The live broadcast of the NAM summit by ZTV abruptly ended at 12:10 [1010 GMT] today in the middle of the speech being made by Iranian President 'Ali Khamene''i.

ZIANA reports that journalists watching the speech on a normal TV set installed in the ZIANA booth at the conference press centre were surprised when the image of the Iranian leader disappered, to be replaced by a band playing music.

The interruption took place just as President Khamene'i had launched a stinging attack against fellow NAM-member Iraq, blaming the Iraqi Government for the war in the Gulf.

When contacted by ZIANA a spokesmane for the Zimbabwe broadcasting corporation said they had stopped the live transmission because it was lunchtime.

Apology Reported; Cause Investigated

LD030346 Tehran IRNA in English
1840 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, IRNA — A live broadcast of Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's speech to the Tuesday session of the non-aligned summit was suddenly cut prompting objections from some reporters who were watching him on closed circuit television.

Zimbabwean Information Minister Natham Shamuyarira in an interview with IRNA officially apologised to the Iranian delegation and promised that the president's speech would be broadcast again.

President Khaneme'i's speech was cut as he was elaborating on the Iraqi war crimes and its use of chemical weapons against Iranian forces and its leveling of Iranian city of Howayzah.

Iranian officials here are investigating the reason why the president's speech was interrupted.

Meanwhile, Zimbabwean Prime Minister and new Chairman of NAM Robert Mugabe expressed thanks to President Khamene'i for his speech which the latter described as "very significant".

During his speech, the president was frequently interrupted by applause from the audience.

'Arafat Delivers Speech; Calls for End to Gulf War

JN030537 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1710 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Text" of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's speech at the nonaligned summit in Harare on behalf of the world liberation movements on 1 September — read by announcer]

[Text] My Brother Chairman Rajiv Gandhi, my Brother Chairman Robert Mugabe, my brothers, the presidents and leaders: On this occasion, I am pleased to deliver my speech in my own name and in the name of our comrades, colleagues, and brother strugglers, representatives of liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and to extend my deep thanks to my great brother, Chairman Rajiv Gandhi, who chaired our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, after the late Chairman Indira Gandhi was martyred. We will continue to love and appreciate her not only as a leader of India, but also as a leader of nonalignment.

O my Brother Rajiv Gandhi, you have carried out your duty and led our movement with strength, wisdom, and courage under the most difficult circumstances. We extend love, appreciation, and gratitude to you and all our appreciation to fraternal India and its great people for their services to the Nonaligned Movement since the leader Jawaharlal Nehru participated with the great leaders Tito, 'Abd al-Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah, and Sekou Toure, as well as other Asian, African, and Latin American leaders in establishing our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, to lead our people's struggle and reinforce the national liberation struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racial discrimination, and imperialism under the banner of freedom and independence throughout the three continents. The banner of the national liberation struggle which has been raised by our movement, the Nonaligned Movement, is still fluttering in the face of the enemies of freedom, peoples, peace, and humanity.

I also extend my heartfelt appreciation, greetings, and congratulations to Chairman Robert Mugabe, an African hero and revolutionary, who will chair our movement, the Nonaligned Movement. On this occasion, we express support and love for him. O my Brother Chairman Mugabe, you will lead this movement under the most difficult circumstances against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid, but I am confident that you will lead this movement with wisdom and courage as it was led by Rajiv Gandhi and the late leader Indira Gandhi.

Please allow me to speak frankly. The most dangerous problem to face the Nonaligned Movement is how to end the Iraq-Iran war. This war is not only against the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian people, but also against the interests of all our peoples. Allow me to say that 6 years of this destructive war are enough. I call on officials in Iran to accept the mediation efforts of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic group, and the United Nations to stop this war. They should accept all this mediation in order to direct all the weapons and rifles at Zionism in Palestine and racism in South Africa and to liberate holy Jerusalem from the paws of the Zionists.

I greet the heroic Zimbabwean people, who extracted their independence and victory through the great sacrifices made by these struggler people against the fiercest racist colonialists, from which Zimbabwe and Algeria have suffered and from which the South African, Namibian, and Palestinian peoples still suffer. I am confident that our peoples in South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine will achieve victory over colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism just as their brothers in Zimbabwe and Algeria have.

As it faced historic challenges against these aggressive, racist forces, the Nonaligned Movement laid a firm base for our people's liberation struggle against old colonialism and its last racist strongholds in South Africa, Namibia, and Palestine. They are also capable of confronting all kinds of neocolonialism in all its economic, political, cultural, and social forms for the sake of a better future for our peoples and our coming generations so that they can live free and in dignity in their homeland.

There is no doubt that the convening of our conference in Harare, the capital of struggler Zimbabwe, which supports the fraternal African Frontline States against the brutality of the racist regime in Pretoria, coincides with a considerable increase in the struggle being waged by the Namibian and South African peoples against Pretoria's ugly and terrorist regime. This revolutionary challenge for the sake of freedom, justice, peace, and social progress constitutes a firm base and stresses our movement's strong will and determination to confront and defeat the forces of racism and aggression. We are confident that our conference will grant every kind of material and moral support to this struggle in order to destroy the apartheid system, to achieve independence and victory for these fraternal, struggler peoples in Namibia and South Africa, and to support and assist the African frontline countries.

Hence, after listening to Chairman Robert Mugabe's speech, I call for extending assistance to him to enable him to succeed in his historic duty to lead our movement in the next stage, which will be a stage of decisiveness and victory. I also congratulate by Brother Chairman Rajiv Gandhi, who adopted Robert Mugabe's speech as a document of the conference. On this great occasion, I also extend my thanks to struggler Zimbabwe for hosting our conference.

From here, I say to Nelson Mandela: You will achieve victory, the South African people will achieve victory, and the Palestinian people will achieve victory. We pledge to all revolutionaries and honest people in the world to continue our revolution and struggle until victory. I also thank all officials for making the conference a success. Revolution until victory.

Khamene'i Responds to Mediation Plea

LD022018 Tehran IRNA in English 1727 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, IRNA — President Khamene'i, in one of the dramatic moments of the NAM session, Tuesday, asked permission of the NAM chairman to address the floor, in what was a response to Yasir 'Arafat's inaugural statements Monday, concerning the Iraq-Iran war.

Terming it as "an issue of vital importance to the Islamic Republic of Iran", Khamene'i briefly talked on the six-year-old Iraqi imposed war, and the immense human and material suffering it has inflicted. He said that "justice dictates the uprooting of the source of aggression and remuneration of all losses, which is the only solution for a lasting peace."

Referring to Premier Mugabe's inaugural address, Khamene'i drew the attention of the audience to Article No 1 of the UN Charter as well as the second principle of the 5 fundamental principles of non-alignment, which advocate "the prevention of the initiation of the war and the suppression of aggression."

"It is saddening indeed" said the president and chided the movement for neglecting this important principle, which has resulted in tension, aggression, war, and occupation of territories, even in the non-aligned family of states.

Khamene'i then proceeded to reprimand 'Arafat for taking advantage of the NAM, saying "It is necessary to remind him of a few points."

The PLO chairman had appealed to the Islamic Republic to "accept mediation" in the Iraqi imposed war, on Monday.

President Khamene'i reminded PLO's 'Arafat that it is an "indisputable principle that responsibility for continuation of any war fully and directly rests on the initiator."

Dismissing 'Arafat's "mediation theory" as incompatible with either Article 1 of the UN Charter or the fundamental principles of NAM, Khamene'i said, "suppression of aggression is a common international responsibility, and must precede any other action."

Saying that support of NAM members for the victim of aggression is a duty, and failure to support the victim a deviation from the fundamental principles of NAM, Khamene'i cited the example of 'Arafat, himself, who had the privilege to attend this forum, only because of Zionist aggression on Palestine.

Khamene'i rebuked 'Arafat that it was sad that he was misusing the opportunity to indirectly encourage aggression. The president added that unless "Mr 'Arafat wishes to prescribe a policy of appeasement and submission to the aggressors of Palestine", he should "seriously avoid making such recommendations to others."

"Due to this very attitude, Palestine, after four long decades, still remains victim of Zionist aggression," said Khamene'i and added that the "Islamic Republic of Iran rejects any positions which do not consider the above-mentioned principles."

Continuing his historical address, Khamene'i quoted his famous statement made on September 28, 1980, saying that it is "certainly familiar to Mr 'Arafat." 'Arafat at that critical time of Iraqi aggression is on record as saying, "We should like to declare before you and before the Arab nation that we have turned down some attempts by certain Arab officials for a so-called mediation between us and Iran." "No Arab should undertake an attitude of mediation...(and if he cannot support "his Arab brother" in the war with Iran) he should at least keep silent..."

Unmasking 'Arafat's true character in his own presence, President Khamene'i concluded his dramatic speech by challenging 'Arafat thus: "I invite Mr 'Arafat to officially state his position regarding the appeal contained in this quotation."

Argentina's Alfonsin Addresses Summit

PY030249 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1456 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Zimbabwe, 2 Sep (NA) — President Alfonsin, speaking today before the eighth conference of the Nonaligned Movement, stated that this organization "is a challenge to the cynicism of those who can only think about a catastrophic future marked by a holocaust, or a world on its knees, governed by those who are stronger and think that they are capable of anything."

"We are the hope because we do not accept the subordination of the weaker as the price of peace," Alfonsin stated on speaking before more than 40 chiefs of state and representatives of governments of the Nonaligned Movement.

In his speech, Alfonsin expressed disappointment over the recent U.S. Congress decision to approve military aid to the subversive forces or "contras" who are trying to defeat the Nicaraguan Sandinist government.

The Argentine President stressed the need to find "a new method to regain hope after these 3 years of pacifying efforts," referring to the Contadora Group efforts.

In his 28-page speech, Alfonsin also discussed the Latin American foreign debt issue stressing "the extraordinary deterioration of the international conditions for the developing countries."

In this regard he said that the region is shouldering "the heavy burden of an overwhelming foreign debt which essentially explains the transfer of large amounts of resources abroad, amounting to more than $100 billion over the past 4 years."

He said that for Argentina the debt problem "is particularly serious," and added that negotiations within GATT, the next meeting of which will be held by mid-September in Punta del Este, will only be believable for us if it expresses the authentic political desire to reverse the agricultural protectionism in a given period of time."

He added that "for us it will be the standard of measures for the next meeting of ministers" of GATT.

He said that economic cooperation among developing nations "has become even more urgent and imperative."

Alfonsin expressed the Argentine interest in "promoting the quest for a necessary technological cooperation that will make more effective our task of trying to patch up the gap that separates us from the more developed countries." Referring to the Malvinas Islands issue, he reaffirmed the Argentine denunciation of the "illegal occupation of part of the Argentine territory by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland." He stressed "the Argentine desire for peace and negotiation, regardless of the intransigence shown by the British Government."

Alfonsin added that "the declaration of the South Atlantic as a demilitarized zone of peace, preventing the nuclearization and arms race in the zone, fully complies with the police for peace and disarmament firmly sought by the Argentine Government."

The Argentine president expressed the need "to prevent an arms race in space and for a treaty that will forbid the testing of all nuclear bombs."

In this regard he proposed that "space be used for the benefit of mankind and not as a future battlefield."

Alfonsin made a call for the "prohibition of the development, testing, production, and deployment of all nuclear weapons."

President Alfonsin also called on "the states that possesss nuclear weapons to immediately stop all types of nuclear arms testing and to conclude a nuclear testing ban treaty as soon as possible."

In another passage, Alfonsin said that "some believe that it is unrealistic to try to change a reality of discord, power politics, and mistrust, which led us into this absurd situation. They tell us that such a reality has and always will be with us."

He said: "In fact, history shows that this is not so, because had we never struggled to change reality, we would still be living in caves."

Continuing his speech, Alfonsin pointed out that "the Argentines, with their own identity, belong in the social, political, and cultural universe of the West." He then explained that "the West is not just a geographic aggregate, but a historical configuration, the central values of which must be respect for man, tolerance in the face of diversity, freedom of opinion and belief, and equality in the enjoyment of civil and social rights."

Therefore, he added that "within this framework of respect for human rights in their broadest sense, we have put forth our proposal for a modern, participative, and solid society."

Alfonsin then said that "the exaggerated emphasis on security, projected onto the international stage, has blurred the image of the two blocs, instead of differentiating it. A society like the one we propose rejects that deformation, both in the domestic and the international fronts, and cannot tie its foreign policy to an option between one or the other bloc."

He then pointed out that "we all know that there can be no real independence as long as our countries cannot have an effective independence within their boundaries to manage their politics," adding that "the propaganda war and the mutual hostility which the two blocs wage in our territories frequently serve only to polarize our societies and to raise confrontations among our citizens over issues alien to our own interests." In this way, Alfonsin said, the global strategic conflict ends up sapping our national energies.

Later, Alfonsin stated that "in the face of this great danger the nonaligned countries should stand up as an effective bulwark. To this effect, I am convinced that the Nonaligned Movement must never be an ideological movement. The diversity of systems that member-countries have adopted indicates that it must not be an ideological movement, but a political movement structured upon the foundation of what they have in common."

Alfonsin said that such an attitude "will make it possible for us to tackle more effectively our most serious problems — underdevelopment, stagnation, and backwardness — in the forum of a north-south dialogue, which must not necessarily be subject to ideological considerations related to the East-West confrontation."

The Argentine president further said that "if we believe in the equality of men, we must also believe in the equality of nations," because "we can no longer entertain the notion that there are major countries that must be followed and small countries that must be directed."

He reiterated that "any form of discrimination is unacceptable, but racial discrimination is the most abominable, more so when this discrimination is exercised against individuals and populations which are denied the elementary right of working their own land."

Alfonsin pledged "the friendship of the Argentine people for the oppressed South African people and support for the struggle they wage for a free, egalitarian, and democratic society." Next, he ratified "the unrestricted Argentine support for the people of Namibia, who are represented by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] in confronting the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa."

Later, Alfonsin affirmed that Argentina "feels like a full member of the Nonaligned Movement because its adherence to the organization's principles do not stem from an intellectual exercise, but from its roots as a nation and people." Referring to Central America, Alfonsin stated that "the expansion of war in that region will not only bring death and added poverty to countries of that region, but convulsion and instability to all Latin America." He then emphasized that "for Latin America, to ensure peace in Central America is not just a humanitarian gesture toward other people, but a necessity."

The Argentine President noted the "great effort" by the Contadora Group and called the Central American Peace and Cooperation Act "an exceptional document." He added that "if that document is to be actually implemented, first and essential commitment about the form of resolving the conflict must be made."

Finally, Alfonsin said that "no one can believe that a few diplomatic gatherings will be enough to stop the conflict, which may yet affect us. We must be aware that even if we choose to ignore the conflict, the conflict will not ignore us."

Peru Establishes Diplomatic Relations With SWAPO

LD030519 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1638 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The president of Peru, Alan Garcia has just announced in Harare that his country will establish diplomatic relations with SWAPO as the only legitimate representative of Namibian people.

ANC's Tambo Addresses NAM News Conference

Anticipates Anti-Apartheid Drive

LD030450 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1906 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa is convinced that "something which will change the balance of forces will emerge" from the current Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare.

ANC President Oliver Tambo told a press conference this morning that: "We have a conviction, not just the confidence, that there will emerge something new for the people of this region...We are witnessing the beginning of an end to apartheid".

The ANC leader said his organisation expected the leaders meeting in Harare to launch an intensive international drive against the apartheid regime, complementing the efforts of Zambia and Zimbabwe to impose sanctions on Pretoria.

Calls for Pressure Against UK

MB021811 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Oliver Tambo of the ANC of South Africa has said the people of his country are astounded by Britain's determination to perpetuate the evil policy of apartheid in South Africa. At a news conference in Harare today, Comrade Tambo called for international pressure against the British Government in order to eradicate apartheid. He expressed his organization's commitment to work closely with SWAPO on Namibia and the Frontline States in the fight against apartheid. Comrade Tambo said the ANC's struggle against apartheid and white minority rule has grown remarkably, and that his organization is grateful to the progressive countries who had offered (?their services) in various forms.

Says ANC Will Defend Frontline States

MB022019 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, has expressed readiness of the movement's armed wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], to help defend the Frontline States in the region against attacks by the Pretoria regime. Mr Tambo was speaking in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital today, at a press conference. He said Umkhonto We Sizwe would respond to a call to defend the Frontline States, but its main aim would be to fight the South African regime. Mr Tambo said the Pretoria regime is the enemy not only to the people inside South Africa but to the people in the whole southern African region.

On the latest bomb attacks in Durban in which 18 people were injured, Mr Tambo said the ANC understood the concern of the international community about such acts. However, the ANC leader stressed that it would not do to condemn people who are driven by apartheid to carry out extreme action. Mr Tambo said the apartheid system had made people want to kill with extreme bitterness.

Seeks Probe of RSA Emergency

MB021426 Harare Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The African National Congress, ANC of South Africa has appealed to the international community to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the circumstances that currently prevail in that country as a result of the imposed state of emergency. The ANC leader, Comrade Oliver Tambo made the call when he addressed newsmen in Harare today. Comrade Tambo said another commission set up by the Botha regime to investigate the August massacre of 30 civilians in Soweto was an attempt to divert public attention off the situation in South Africa.

ANC's Modise Says 'War' Must Move to White Areas

LD020357 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2046 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The moment has come for the African National Congress to take the war into the white areas.

This warning was given by CDE Joe Modise, commander of the ANC army, Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK). Speaking to ZIANA, CDE Modise explained that the ANC had restrained itself up to now. It had targeted its actions against the enemy's economic and administrative infrastructure, army and police personnel, and the communication system, in the hope that this would make the regime aware that the situation was getting dangerous.

However, CDE Modise said that now it was "inevitable that the war effort must be taken to the white areas. The enemy has taken the initiative and gone into the locations, black areas are under siege from time to time. Because they have chosen these places as the battlefield, we feel that is not where apartheid is. We are therefore taking the war where it belongs — into the white areas, the seat of oppression".

CDE Modise added that he personally was convinced that the only time when the oppressor would consider meaningful change was "when they begin to pay with their own lives and that time has come. We will intensify the struggle. Dying has been up to now on the side of the Africans. We are going to take the war to the doorstep of oppression. We believe that when they begin to pay with their blood, they will consider the question of change more seriously".

Zambia's Kaunda Urges 'Full Sanctions' Against RSA

MB030457 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2150 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today made an impassioned and tearful speech condemning apartheid and said the black majority in South Africa could no longer wait for their freedom and independence.

"People in South Africa are saying enough is enough. For too long they have been patient. For too long they have been the voice of reason. They have been hoping against hope. They cannot wait any longer," said President Kaunda during the third plenary session of the eighth conference of the non-aligned summit in Harare.

Visibly moved and wiping his eyes with a white handkerchief, the Zambian leader said it should not be clear that freedom could not just come about in South Africa, the semi-official ZIANA news agency reported.

Pressure through sanctions, he said, would have to be exerted on Pretoria for there to be change.

President Kaunda told delegates the black people in South Africa were now defying laws which for too long had kept them under bondage and subjugation.

"They are confronting tanks with their bare hands and the apartheid regime has now resorted to panic measures to avoid to deal with the real issues at stake," he said.

The Zambian leader, chairman of the Frontline States group, said except for the United States, Britain, West Germany and France, there was now a growing agreement on how to deal with South Africa.

He said there was no basis in the argument that sanctions would hurt the black people of South Africa and neighbouring black independent states.

Calling for sanctions was not a vindictive response to apartheid, but a non-violent response that would speed up the dismantling of the system.

"If sanctions do not work," he asked, "why were they applied against Argentina during the Falklands war?"

He also mentioned Poland and Nicaragua where the United States had imposed sanctions against the socialist governments of those countries and Cuba where a blockade was still in force.

"Those who insist in making such assertions must not forget that South Africa is itself imposing sanctions against its weaker neighbouring countries to cow them to subservience," said President Kaunda.

The Zambian leader said Frontline States and the black people of South Africa were not "starry-eyed" about the impact of sanctions on their economies and world affairs.

"The black people are already enduring the temporary hardships of sanctions. They are already suffering anyway. Sanctions will make them realise that they are not alone in their struggle," he said.

"We therefore call on the international community to support full mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa."

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Addresses NAM Summit

LD030453 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2057 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — Nicaragua extends the hand of friendship to Washington, but "we will not fall down on our knees and say to the United States: 'Thy will be done'," pledged Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in Harare today.

Speaking to the Zimbabwean media at a press conference during the non-aligned summit, CDE D'Escoto, who is also a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, accused the Reagan administration of wanting to reduce Nicaragua to the status of "a backyard state".

The U.S. he said, was afraid that if it granted an equal and sovereign relationship with Nicaragua, then the other countries of Central America would demand the same.

He praised the "unprecedented verdict" from the International Court of Justice in The Hague, which had found that the U.S. sponsorship of the "Contra" rebels in their attempt to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government was illegal in international law.

Uganda's Museveni on Proposed Defense Force, Issues

LD030353 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2022 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — Recent attacks on Uganda by anti-government troops do not constitute a defence threat, Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni said here today.

He told newsmen covering the Eighth NAM Summit that although the rebels, numbering about 4000, had attacked several towns, they had been repelled by the government forces.

"We are now on the offensive...and from a defence point of view, there is no danger".

CDE Museveni said Uganda had two types of enemies — the ones whose activities served foreign interests and the parasites who lived on smuggling, hoarding and speculation.

A strategy had already been worked out to wipe out all groups of enemies, he said.

Asked to comment on the proposed establishment of an African defence force, he said a continental command would be ineffective and would cause a lot of bureaucracy as it would be difficult to decide whose political decisions they would follow.

CDE Museveni said if it followed the OAU's political line, then there would be misunderstandings as there were already problems with issues like the Chad conflict.

He suggested that there be volunteers from any part of Africa who would put themselves at the service of the Frontline States.

On economic groupings, he said the Preferential Trade Area was very useful and helped member states import goods almost on a barter basis. "The PTA has solved many of our problems".

Yugoslavia's Vrhovec Says 'Action' Must Follow Summit

LD020501 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1630 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec said in Harare that the eighth summit of the non-aligned countries must be followed by political action to achieve the movement's goals.

Interviewed by the first program of Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, Vrhovec expressed the view that the Non-Aligned Movement resolutions should map common ground for the member states but can only be meaningful if followed by action.

The member of Yugoslav Presidency called further for economic and political sanctions against both the Pretoria apartheid regime and Israel. He said that Yugoslavia expects of the eighth summit to consolidate the movement's ideals of self-determination of colonised peoples and strongly support their struggle against racism and the influence of the super power blocks.

Nigeria's Babangida Proposes Anti-Apartheid Fund

LD030612 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1815 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — Nigerian President General Babangida, last speaker in today's general debate, appealed to non-aligned to invest new efforts for the world of peace and without divisions, world based on justice and equality.

In positive approach to problems of southern Africa, he proposed special fund for assisting struggle against apartheid and formation of special committee of non-aligned who will follow-up and propose to the movement measures for assisting the Frontline States.

Nigerian president joined his voice to appeals made to Iran and Iraq to stop war in the Gulf. He stressed necessity of withdrawal of foreign forces from all regions, mentioning Middle East, Cambodia, and Afghanistan.

The general debate at the eight summit will resume tomorrow morning.

TANJUG Reports Mugabe's Appeal for Shorter Speeches

LD030448 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1913 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, appealed today for the second time to speakers in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit debate to keep their speeches short, or set out the salient points and hand in the written address as a summit document.

Mugabe's appeal was prompted by Cuban leader Fidel Castro's 36-page, and Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i's 37-page addresses.

When Mugabe, who is presiding over the general debate, intervened, Castro, who had just taken the floor, said: "I agree that this should be the principle in future... but after me...."

During the first day of the debate, some heads of state and government spent almost an hour on the rostrum, while representatives of close to 100 member-countries, observers, and guests are still on the waiting list.

Economic Committee Continues Deliberations

LD030400 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1847 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The Economic Committee resumed its deliberations early this morning. It is scheduled to complete its work tomorrow, but may carry over its activities to Thursday morning.

This morning's session carried on with sections of the economic declaration, three of which were completed. This work is to continue during the afternoon in one committee, while the other concentrates on south-south relations.

It had been expected that today the committee working on the declaration would devote its time to the question of establishing a proposed steering committee composed of 25 representatives of NAM and other developing countries. Debate on this issue has been postponed. The objective of the steering committee would be to formulate economic policy guidelines in an effort to reactivate the frozen north-south contact.

NAM member states and other developing countries are concerned at the erosion of work with multilateral bodies and the move towards bilateralism. A committee of the kind now being considered would enable a small group to work within such groupings as NAM or the Group of 77.

In all there are three proposals concerning coordination in breaking the stalemate on action with regard to the new economic order on the table. The Malaysan proposal is for the establishment of an eminent persons group which will concern itself with south-south relations and act as a kind of thinktank. This would be a non-governmental organisation which would not negotiate but simply produce ideas. The third proposal emanates from Pakistan and also envisages a group of powerful personages who would relaunch a north-south dialogue.

Given the importance of deciding on action and strategy, it is understandable that the deliberations are time-consuming, given the emphasis on economic strategy of the NAM summit.

TANJUG Updates Political Committee Discussions

LD021341 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1256 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — At the eight summit conference in Harare work is continuing in the Political and Economic Committees. The Political Committee, according to well informed sources, has started deliberations on some questions which could provoke controversy. Majority of delegations are, however, trying to reach a consensus on the formulations presented in the draft document prepared by Zimbabwe.

The question of Chad was resolved by using a formulation that the non-aligned "hail all sides that contributed to the stabilisation" in that country. Intensive discussion is under way on the formulation on Cyprus problem. Diplomatic circles believe that on this question the formulation given by Zimbabwe will be endorsed calling for preservation of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

This afternoon the Political Committee will deliberate the part of the draft document that speaks on the independent non-aligned status of Kampuchea and the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. It seems, however that all interested parties, especially ASEAN and Vietnam, are not very keen on a new discussion on Kampuchean problem on this summit.

Also this afternoon the question of the Mediterranean will be discussed. There are a number of amendments which stress the need for the strengthening of cooperation of the Mediterranean countries in all aspects. A possible meeting of foreign ministers of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries is mentioned as it was agreed on at an informal meeting in Harare few days ago. This meeting in the interest of the continuation of cooperation in the Mediterranean. Malta for its part is demanding that such meeting such be held every six months.

Libya has submitted an amendment in which, among others, a direct condemnation of American military attack on Libya in April this year and especially the attack on the residence of the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is demanded.

Most probably the problem of Western Sahara will be discussed this afternoon. The draft has in full endorsed the position of the Coordination Bureau meeting in New Delhi this spring. Morocco is expected to voice discontent on treatment of Western Sahara problem as a problem of unsolved colonial question and on a demand for a direct negotiation with Polisario.

At the same time as the Political Committee two working groups were in session -- for disarmament and peaceful resolvement of conflict among non-aligned countries.

The working group on peaceful resolvement of conflicts between non-aligned countries has discussed a Yugoslav proposal which was seconded by Bangladesh, Iraq, and Sri Lanka on forming a committee which would deliberate all proposals on this subject and report to the ministerial conference of the non-aligned due in 1988. [passage omitted]

5-Country Group Formed To Reach Draft Consensus

LD030403 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1924 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (ZIANA) — The Non-Aligned Movement's Political Bureau today failed to agree on proposed amendments on a section of the draft political declaration dealing with the United Nations Organisation, thereby forcing the establishment of a five-country group to deal with the issue.

According to committee sources, the political committee agreed that Pakistan, Singapore, Peru, Iraq, and Cuba should form "the small group" to try and reach "consensus" on a number of amendments to the section dealing with the United Nations.

One of the amendments of contention was the call by Cuba to mention the United States of America by name for trying to weaken the organisation.

The amendments were rejected by several countries represented in the committee on the grounds that even some members of NAM weakened the organisation by not paying their subscriptions, whatever the reason. The majority of countries felt that it was best the section was left in that general position without mentioning any country by name.

During this morning session, the committee adopted sections dealing with the right to development (adopted in principle until consultations with Zimbabwe), non-intervention and non-interference, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, and the UN International Year of Peace. The section on the new international information and communication order was by-passed until further consultations.

Only two sections on international terrorism and peaceful settlement of disputes had not been adopted at the end of the morning session.

SAPA Reports Iraqi, Iranian 'Verbal Flare-Up'

MB021718 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1656 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — An Iraqi diplomat and his Iranian counterpart today stunned other diplomats when they took the heat of the Gulf war into a conference room during discussions of a section of the Non-Aligned Movement draft political declaration dealing with peaceful settlement to disputes.

The two diplomats, whose names were not made available to the semi-official ZIANA news agency, had a verbal flare-up over the legality and implications of UN General Assembly resolutions and those of the UN Security Council.

According to committee sources, the Iraqi diplomat objected to being misrepresented by the Iranian diplomat during discussions on another subject. He shouted that the Iranian diplomat should not "shoot from his head" if he was to be a good delegate.

He said his Iranian counterpart had not heard his contribution and was, therefore "trying to score points on the Iraqi-Iran war. Let us not score debating points here — listen and think before you leap."

The Iranian diplomat immediately asked for the floor and blamed the Iraqi representative for "once again losing his temper when we discuss a peaceful topic. Once again the Iraqi ambassador is trying to read my mind and question my motivation.

"It is the right of every state to think and propose amendments that will bring a text with better composition," he is reported to have said.

Summit Delegates Meet To Discuss Issues, Ideas

Gandhi, Castro Plan Next Summit Venue

BK030325 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The plenary session of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit began in Harare yesterday with several leaders calling for assistance to the Frontline States in their fight against the racist Pretoria regime. They advocated comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. Nuclear disarmament, world peace, and New International Economic Order were the other major issues raised in their speeches. [passage omitted]

The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports from Harare that the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, yesterday held a series of meetings with NAM leaders on the venue of the ninth summit.

Mr Gandhi met Mr Castro over lunch and the issue came up during the deliberation. The meeting between the two leaders is considered significant. Mr Gandhi also had consultations with President Alfonsin of Argentina on the issue. Our correspondent says the general feeling is that the next summit should be held in Latin America.

The committee on disarmament also met yesterday. Our correspondent understands that the draft resolution on this will contain reference to and endorsement of the 6-nation initiative on peace and disarmament on which the new chairman lay great stress in his key address.

Yesterday Peru granted recognition to the South West Africa People's Movement [as heard].

'Arafat Meets With Gandhi

JN021954 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1710 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, continues to hold important meetings with the heads of state and prime ministers participating in the eighth conference of the Nonalignment Movement countries on the sidelines of the conference to discuss the conference's work and developments in the Palestinian cause. Abu 'Ammar met with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to discuss international developments in general and Palestinian developments in particular in light of the current circumstances as well as a number of issues of common interest.

Gandhi Meets African Leaders

BK010853 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, met several heads of state and government [at Harare]. They include presidents of Botswana, Mozambique, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Nicaragua, and Zambia. The All India Radio special correspondent, Harish Segon, reports from Harare that Mr Gandhi discussed with them key issues coming up before the summit and reviewed matters relating to bilateral cooperation. Our correspondent says that one of the main topics of discussion at the summit will be South Africa, though major issues like disarmament, world peace, and new economic order will also figure prominently in the discussion.

During his meeting with the president of Botswana, Mr Gandhi told him that India is opening a mission in that country at the end of the year. A team of economic experts from India will be shortly visiting that country to study the scope for greater bilateral cooperation.

The Yugoslav president commended the progress made by Nonaligned Movement under India's chairmanship. He said the main issues before the summit are preserving unity of the movement, helping freedom fighters in southern Africa, and the common approach on economic matters.

Both leaders agreed that procedure should not tkae precedence over efforts on resolving the issue of the venue of the ninth NAM summit. The Yugoslav president asked the prime minister about his assessment of the Iran-Iraq war. Mr Gandhi said neither side is budging from its stand and there seems to be no early prospect of an end to the conflict.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi told the Nicaraguan president that he is looking forward to his visit to India on the 9th of this month. The Nicaraguan president told Mr Gandhi that his country wants to host the ninth summit of NAM. Reports say that Nicaragua has emerged as a strong contender for hosting the next summit in 1989. The other claimant is Indonesia.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Khamene'i Confer

LD021337 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] This morning the brother leader of the revolution attended the morning session of the Nonaligned Movement summit. As soon as the brother leader entered the hall of the nonaligned summit, Cuban leader Fidel Castro warmly embraced him, and Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i hurried to embrace him, warmly welcoming the brother leader's attendance and his participation in the work of the summit. [passage omitted]

The brother leader of the revolution, the commander of victory and defiance, at exactly 1200 today Jamahiriyah time had talks with Iranian President Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i, on the current affairs and the dimensions of the [words indistinct] onslaught led by the United States and world Zionism on the Arab nation and the Islamic world.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Malian President

LD030716 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0115 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The leader yesterday evening in Harare met with the president of Mali, Moussa Traore. During this meeting they discussed the firm relations between the Libyan Arab people and the people of Mali, and the means for developing these relations. They also discussed current issues of mutual interest.

Following the meeting, the leader made a statement to Malian radio in which he expressed his deep appreciation for the fraternal welcome he received during his recent visit to Mali. The leader added that he has expressed to the Malian president his regret for the fighting that took place between the brothers in Mali and the Burkina Jamahiriyah. The leader said: Tonight we have agreed that President Moussa Traore and Thomas Sankara would visit me at my house so that we could turn over the last page and begin a new page for the sake of Africa and against colonialism.

He added in his statement that the Libyan Arab people have confronted strong challenges from U.S. imperialism which is allied with Zionism and reaction, despite the fact that the Libyan Arab people are small in number. He reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab people are ready to fight without fear. They are dancing in the streets and are extending their hands to the free people of Zimbabwe against the aggression of South Africa. They are also extending their hands to the revolutionaries of South Africa.

The brother leader, in conclusion of his statement to Malian radio, asked the latter to convey his greetings to the people of Mali and to the revolutionary youth of Mali whom he has seen to be prepared to fight against Zionism and racism. The leader reaffirmed that the Libyans will stand with the people of Mali and the people of Mali should not fear for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah because they are brave and do not fear death.

Khaddam Meets Klibi, Al-Iryani

JN030614 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare — The nonaligned summit in its second session yesterday unanimously adopted a suggestion by the Syrian Arab delegation that international Zionism be regarded a form of racism. Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held at his residence in Harare a series of meetings with delegations participating in the conference. He met with Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, with the attendance of Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Khaddam also met with 'Adnan 'Imran, assistant secretary general of the Arab League. The meetings reviewed current Arab developments. The vice president also met with 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, head of the YAR delegation to the summit. They discussed topics on the agenda of the conference and issues of common interest.

Hasani Talks With Ramadan, 'Arafat

LD030512 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1916 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani had separate meetings and talks here this afternoon with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni.

The exchange of views with Ramadan related to the work of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and developments in the Middle East.

Hasani and Museveni exchanged views on some of the items on the summit agenda and the state of bilateral relations.

President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Sinan Hasani conferred with leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat in Harare today. During the talk, Hasani expressed Yugoslavia's full support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Yasir 'Arafat acquainted Hasani and the members of the Yugoslav delegation with the present state of affairs in the PLO and the latest developments in the Middle East and expressed hope that the Harare summit will give another firm support to the Palestinian people in the struggle for the attainment of its inalienable rights.

The PLO leader also pointed to the need for the eight-member committee for Palestine to resume work and to be expanded to nine members — the ninth member to be the new chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement — Zimbabwe. Hasani and 'Arafat also exchanged views on the Iran-Iraq war and stressed the need for greater efforts on the part of the non-aligned for ending the senseless and tragic Gulf conflict.

Hasani Meets With Mugabe

LD030509 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 2 Sep 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani and the chairman of the Movement of Nonalignment, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today assessed as favourable the past course of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit which opened here yesterday.

Hasani and Mugabe discussed activities of nonaligned countries and bilateral relations.

They jointly reached the assessment on and expressed the confidence about the great importance of the summit, stressing the need to ensure its full success so that the Movement of Nonalignment may contribute even more efficaciously to the quest for solutions to many outstanding international issues.

During the meeting the Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction at the fact that Zimbabwe, as a newly-liberated and independent country, has assumed the chairmanship of the Movement of Nonalignment. Support to and readiness for further mutual cooperation in bringing about the summit decisions were also expressed.

Hasani and Mugabe assessed bilateral Zimbabwean-Yugoslav relations as very good and expressed readiness for their allround advancement.

Al-Mirghani Confers With Ramadan

JN021842 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and head of his country's delegation to the nonaligned summit at his place of residence in Harare today. Al-Mirghani affirmed the need to achieve Arab unity. He also reiterated Sudan's endeavors to halt the Iran-Iraq war which is exhausting the Islamic nation's potential. Al-Mirgahni called for uniting Arab and Islamic efforts to confront the Zionist enemy.

Taha Yasin Ramadan made a statement in which he said that the viewpoints of Sudan and Iraq were identical and that an atmosphere of cooperation and understanding prevailed. Ramadan expressed hope that Sudan's north and south will unite to confront the challenges and bypass the present circumstances to move toward a new stage. Ramadan said that he hopes the nonaligned conference will announce its stand on the side of peace in the Iraq-Iran war.

Ramadan Meets With Al-Iryani

JN021005 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, first deputy prime minister, and head of the Iraqi delegation to the nonaligned summit conference, has received Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

They discussed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction over their development. They also looked into ways to unify a common Arab action in the current nonaligned summit conference in Harare to promote an Arab stand advancing Arab causes, specifically the Iran-Iraq war and the Palestine cause. Taha Yasin Ramadan explained the Iraqi position that is being presented to the conference — represented by President Saddam Husayn's message of peace — Iraq's serious role in the Nonaligned Movement, and its keenness to help the movement attain peace, security, and cooperation among its members.

The meeting was also attended by 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent U.N. representative.

Ziaul Haq Meets With Khamene'i

BK021614 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Iran's President Khamene'i had detailed talks on various issues in Harare this morning. Bilateral matters, issues of the nonaligned summit, the global economic situation, disarmament and the Nonaligned Movement, and the influence of the major powers on the world were reviewed during the talks. On bilateral relations, the two leaders agreed that they should be further developed, not only in the diplomatic sphere but in the economic and cultural spheres as well. The two leaders apprised each other of the situation in their respective countries, including the establishment of democracy in Pakistan and the situation in Iran and the region as a result of the war with Iraq.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and President Khamene'i also agreed to cooperate with each other at the Political Committee of the nonaligned conference, which is reviewing a resolution on Afghanistan. They agreed that, as the nonaligned summit is being held in Africa, it should pay more attention to the African Continent. They also agreed to support the resolution on Namibian independence and the African people's struggle for independence. President Khamene'i gave a briefing on the Iran-Iraq war situation, the resolution of the conference on it, and Iran's position on the resolution. He also referred to the grand welcome accorded to him during his visit to Pakistan. The two leaders met where the Iranian president is staying. A Pakistani spokesman told Radio Pakistan's representative, Ishaq Hasan, that the talks, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, were held in a very cordial atmosphere.

Ghandi, Ziaul Haq Talk

MB020921 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] After the welcoming ceremonies and tributes to the host nation comes the serious business of committee hearings and private discussions at the Nonaligned Movement summit in Zimbabwe. Neil Grantham reports from Harare there seems to be a genuine desire among one or two nations to patch up their differences with others.

[Grantham] India and Pakistan appear to be leading the let's be freinds brigade. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq met in private talks to try to settle differences which have led to war three times. Nearly 2 years ago Gandhi accused Pakistani-backed extremists of involvement in the assassination of his mother Indira. In turn Pakistan said agents operating from India were stirring trouble in his coutnry. One Pakistani delegate here says the two leaders appear to be edging toward a closer understanding on issues vital to the stability of the two countries. There has been no such spirit of friendship, however, among the Middle Eastern delegates, as the Iranian prime minister was urging unity though his army was beginning a new offensive against Iraq, its arch enemy in the Gulf war.

TANJUG Notes Conclusion of 2d Day of NAM Summit

LD030553 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1753 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2 (TANJUG) — The second day of the eighth summit meeting of the non-aligned countries ended tonight at the conference hall in Harare. The plenary session resumes tomorrow.

East Timor Delegate Against Indonesia as Summit Site

MB020848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0842 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, Sept 2, SAPA — It would be "scandalous" if Indonesia were chosen as the venue for the next Non-Aligned Movement summit, a representative of Fretilin (Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor) said in an interview with the semi-official news agency ZIANA today.

Mr Jose Luis Guterres, a member of the Fretilin Central Committee, and the organisation's permanent representative in Maputo, said that ever since the military coup of 1964 "Indonesia has disrespected the princples of non-alignment."

He gave as an example the December 1975 Indonesian invasion of East Timor, a former Portuguese colony in South-East Asia, as a flagrant violation of the basic NAM principle that "conflicts should not be resolved through the use of force."

Indonesia is "an invader and an occupier," said Mr Guterres, "and can therefore be compared to the former colonising powers. In statistical terms, we would have some difficulty in finding a European colonial power that killed as many people as Indonesia has in East Timor."

In the invasion of East Timor and the resulting famine, an estimated 200,000 Timorese lost their lives, out of a total population of less than a million.

Mr Guterres said that United Nations Security Council resolutions of 1976 calling for the withdrawal of Indonesia troops from East Timor remained valid.

"If Indonesia became chairman of NAM, how would it have the moral force to demand compliance with Security Council resolutions on, for instance, Namibia, when it disrespects Security Council resolutions concerning its own behaviour?" he said.

ALGERIA

Libya Asks Arabs for 'Some Action' Against U.S.

LD301718 Algiers APS in Arabic
1530 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, 30 Aug (APS) — Libya has asked the Arab states to carry out some action to stop U.S. threats to the Libyan people, and has warned that the continuation of such a situation will have serious repercussions for regional and international peace and security.

The above was stated in an official memorandum distributed by the Arab League Secretariat to member states. The memorandum includes the text of a message from Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, which Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received yesterday.

In his message, which he asked to be distributed to all member states, Mansur says that the United States is carrying out terrorist provocations against Libya. He refers to the statements of official White House and U.S. State Department spokesmen which call for the use of all means to commit aggression against Libya and which instigate European countries and other countries to be hostile to Libya and to boycott it.

The secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison says that Libya views such developments as an attempt to create baseless pretexts and to prepare world public opinion for a new aggression against the Libyan people.

People's Assembly Speaker Receives USSR's Vorontsov

LD010030 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Mr Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR deputy foreign affairs minister, was received this morning by the speaker of the National People's Assembly Mr Rabah Bitat. A certain number of international and regional issues were discussed, notably the development of the situation in the Middle East and Mediterranean, as well as the problems of peace and international security.

Messaadia Receives 'Arafat, 'Important' Delegation

LD301949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, this afternoon received at the FLN central office Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who was accompanied by an important delegation.

During the meeting they reviewed a number of issues related to the recent developments on the Palestinian and Arab arenas. The meeting was an opportunity to discuss the current international issues. The Palestinian delegation praised the Algerian stances and Algerian efforts for Palestine, headed by President Chadli Bendjedid's latest initiative.

The meeting was attended by brother Sadek Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee and official in charge of the council of friendship and solidarity with foreign peoples, who received 'Arafat on his arrival in Algeria.

In a statement, 'Arafat pointed out that his brief visit to Algeria will enable him to have discussions with a number of Algerian officials concerning the Palestinian issue in particular, and the Arab and international situation in general.

Arabs Reported Refused Entry Into Morocco

LD312336 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Another consequence of Rabat's rapprochement with Israel is that Arab nationals are being expelled or turned back. For the past few days, Arab tourists traveling via Algeria have found themselves turned back from Morocco: 288 cases of refusal of access have been registered to date.

Yesterday 120 travelers were turned back, including 50 Algerians; 68 Tunisians; one Egyptian; and one Libyan. Today eight Algerians, 27 Tunisians, and one Iraqi were turned back. The only nationals to be spared are the Saudis and Jordanians.

These measures raise a problem of the nonobservance of agreements linking Morocco with its neighbors. This is notably the case with turning back Algerian nationals resident in Morocco, whose position is governed by the agreement signed with that country in 1983. It may be recalled that this agreement guarantees free movement between the country of origin and the country of welcome for the nationals of both countries.

LIBYA

Correction to Al-Qadhdhafi Anniversary Address

The following correction pertains to page Q 4 of the item headlined "Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Revolution Anniversary Rally," published in the 2 September Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*:

Page Q 4 should begin: and [word indistinct]. It wants to colonize Libyan territory and colonize the Mediterranean in an attempt to [word indistinct] the Soviet Union. This is clear and done with. Firstly, the fedayeen who attacked Rome and Vienna; they attacked Israelis and not Americans. What is the meaning of America taking revenge for attacks against Israelis?

This means that America is the protector of Israelis and is defending them with its military might. This has been firmly established. This means that the Soviet Union has the right to use its military power to defend its Arab friends. That is it, as long as the Americans use their military power to defend their Israelis friends and their allies; therefore, the Soviet Union has the right, according to this practice [matbaq] to use military power to defend its Arab allies and friends.

America took revenge for an action carried out by unknown fedayeen against Israeli targets. This conflict between Palestinians and Israelis will not end until the liberation of Palestine. What is America's business carrying out a military action in revenge for the Rome and Vienna operations; although the two operations were against Israeli targets. This means that Israelis are American and Americans are Israelis. Any Arab country that recognizes America and has dealings with America is also considered to have recognized Israel and to have dealings with Israelis; and any Arab ruler who befriends America and cooperates with America, must be considered by the Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf to be cooperating with Israelis and to be friends of Israelis and treat them in this way. [as heard]. The Arab masses from the ocean to the gulf must realize that their true enemy who harms them is the United States, and any Arab ruler who puts his hand in America's hand is an agent, traitor, and depraved, and must be destroyed. Today I am inciting officers in Arab armies, soldiers in Arab armies, the youth of the Arab nation and the masses of the Arab nation, and telling them that the threat to the Arab nation is all coming from America and America wants to occupy the Arab nation. The struggle is at its strongest now and the confrontation is real between the American nation and the Arab nation.

The Arab nation must confront the U.S. nation, and the Arab nation must triumph and be determined to triumph in this battle. All Arab military men, Arab youth, Arab students and the masses of the Arab nation must, while they are listening to my voice on this immortal night, enter the battle against traitor rulers; friends of America; friends of America and agents of America; enemies of Palestine and enemies of the future of the Arab nation. There is no friendship between us and America. America does not have friendship in its dictionary; or slaves or enemies. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not want to be America's agent, and, therefore, he is America's enemy and must simply be destroyed. Another Arab ruler accepts being an agent of the United States and is therefore not an enemy. Either agent or enemy. [chanting]

We have heard, as the world did, of the Rome and Vienna operations and we challenged the United States at the UN Security Council to produce evidence that a Libyan carried out this operation. The U.S. President was unable to produce any evidence. As long as Reagan is making war because of operations aimed at Israelis by Palestinian fedayeen, he is not a U.S. President and deserves the title of the rabid dog of Israel. Reagan is a rabid dog of Israel, he is vulgar and more vulgar than a dog and does not deserve to be the President of the United States. To hell with him and to hell with his [word indistinct] and with his power. However much power he has, he will not be able to wipe out the Arab nation and will never be able to make us lower our voice [words indistinct]. [chanting]

We are still asking the American people to bring Reagan to trial because he is a murderer and a war criminal. We are also asking the British people to bring Thatcher to trial because she is a murderess and a war criminal. Otherwise, vengeance between us and those murderers will not end. We forwarded a memorandum to all countries of the world in which we defied the United States to produce evidence that Libya is a terrorist state, and the United States, whom we challenge tonight, was unable to produce any evidence to prove that Libya is a terrorist state.

In order to get the United States out of this embarrassment before the world, yesterday it fabricated that there was a Libyan plan for terrorist operations. In fact we were bewildered by this news and Europe was astonished, the whole world was astonished. We contacted the Europeans and told them to let their U.S. ally produce evidence proving that we are planning terrorist operations. They said that this is a strange matter; we cannot see any justification for any military action against Libya. Libya is a country with which we are friends and we have common interests across the Mediterranean. It is a popular democratic state; a state that is making great efforts [words indistinct] in order to wipe out backwardness; a state that has attained the highest degree of moral and humanitarian advancement; a state in which exists a unique humanitarian and jamahiri experience. Libya is a country that supports just causes and has no expansionist ambitions. It has not crossed the seas to colonize anyone and has not crossed the ocean to colonize America.

Consequently, the Europeans said that they were surprised at this strange, peculiar, indigestible, unacceptable and unjustifiable U.S. stand against this small people. We told them to tell this to the world. Some of them said that Reagan has gone mad and we are afraid of him; that we should remain quiet about him until he goes. Europeans, European officials admitted that Reagan is mad and the world must be patient for 24 months until his (?term) ends. In the end, they were forced to announce — like the Italian prime minister announced yesterday — that we Italians have nothing against Libya and do not recognize that Libya is a terrorist state. Libya is opposed to terrorism and we have nothing against Libyan international policy. We find no justification for the U.S. military rampage in the Mediterranean. The interests of Europeans are threatened, the interests of Arabs are threatened, peace in the Mediterranean is threatened and, consequently, the Soviet Union is threatened because of this man's madness.

I would like to tell you that the reason is that there is a desire in the world to revive military colonialism. There is currently a wave of military colonialism sweeping the world. Therefore, we should get ready and arm ourselves so that all nations can defend their freedom against this new wave. Hence, my call from here for the formation of an international front embracing all nations that oppose imperialism. In fact, we have begun to set up this inter- (Page Q 4 ends)

Jallud Discusses 'Terrorism' at 30 Aug Press Session

LD301504 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1310 GMT 30 Aug 86

[News conference held by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud on 30 August in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] [Jallud] Today I want to talk to you about the situation in the region. All the preparations and statements indicate that the terrorist U.S. Administration has been preparing for a new aggression against the Libyan people — talk about preparing submarines, programming cruise missiles, dispatching strategic aircraft to Europe, mobilizing and deploying the fleet and aircraft carriers off Libyan shores.

Naturally, we do not care about such action. If it is intended to intimidate us, there is no force on the face of the earth that can intimidate us. If it is a real threat, and it most likely is, it will not intimidate us either, because we are determined to die.

Their raids might kill 1,000, 2,000 or even 10,000 of us. But they will revive a nation. More, the Arab nation will be revived morally. The region will rise and its people and the Arab nation will become more indignant with the United States. We might lose economically and militarily, but we will gain politically and morally. The Arab nation and all the small peoples of the world will win.

Naturally, the U.S. aggression does not need any pretext. But the U.S. Administration wants to trick, lie to and deceive public opinion. The U.S. Administration, and this is what is important, is planning serious terrorist acts against Americans and against American targets. [as heard]

We, as Libyan people, reject the accusations of terrorism in part and in whole. The Libyan people are the first victims of organized state terrorism by the U.S. Administration and by Reagan personally. We declare and challenge the U.S. Administration to produce the information it possesses on the persons and preparations, either to Libya or to the world. We are prepared to cooperate in aborting such actions before they take place and in arresting the persons concerned and putting them on trial.

We have already challenged the U.S. Administration in an official memorandum with regard to the allegations that prompted the first aggression. However, the U.S. Administration disregarded the memorandum. We are still committed to the memorandum. At the same time we make a proposal and challenge the U.S. Administration to produce information and the names of individuals and and the targets and preparations with regard to the actions it claims and of which we have no knowledge so that it can be prevented and aborted and those individuals can be arrested and put on trial.. If the U.S. Administration possesses such information let it give it to us and we will work together to abort such terrorist attacks before they take place. We will apprehend these persons and put them on trial. We will put such persons on trial in an official court and the trial can be attended by foreign correspondents, or they can be tried by an international court. If the U.S. regime is saying that these terrorist actions are now in the stage of preparation and the and the aggression is because of such operations, then the aggression can be avoided and the operations can be avoided by supplying the information on the alleged plot and then we can solve the problem.

However, if there is a decision to commit aggression he who wants to commit aggression does not need a pretext. In such a case the situation will be clear: Libya is being punished for its political and ideological stands, and there is no peaceful coexistence of ideologies or respect for the sovereignty of peoples or for detente, peace, and security or for everyone living in his own borders (?adopting his own) political and ideological stands. That means [words indistinct] (?an end to) world peace and peaceful coexistence.

This means that the U.S. Administration is leading the 10th crusade against Islam the awakening of which is being witnessed now in the Jamahiriyah and in Iran. [Words indistinct] for Christians and Muslims alike [words indistinct] following the challenges laid down in the first memorandum which we wrote challenging that if the United States does not respond to these proposals aimed at avoiding catastrophe, we in Libya cannot live indefinitely under the permanent threat of organized state terrorism [words indistinct]. In this case, the world and the U.S. Administration will shoulder their responsibilities. In this respect, we would [words indistinct] that Reagan is the Hitler of the 20th century [as heard] who wants to destroy the world and sacrifice international peace. [words indistinct] we will not allow that battle to take place near the Libyan borders, and after that we [words indistinct] in the Mediterranean, nor in the region, nor in the whole world. Full responsibility will be shouldered by the U.S. Administration, by all the world, by the U.S. allies who work alongside the U.S. Administration, who are not trying to bring it back to its senses [words indistinct].

In fact, despite the fact that the aggression was made in line with a U.S. decision and using U.S. forces, in reality the aggression emanated from Europe, because the 6th Fleet and the aircraft carriers and submarines [as heard] were sent from U.S. bases on European territory, strategic aircraft were flown from Europe. The fleet, its provisions, its fuel, its ammunition, its plans [word indistinct] came from European soil. This means that Europe is a partner in this aggression because the ability of the United States to launch an aggression from U.S. soil is very limited.

Therefore, it should be clear to the European governments and peoples that they are a party to the aggression which was waged in the past and to that being prepared now, whether it is in accordance with their will or against it. They are a party to it and shoulder responsibility for it. And this must be clear to the European peoples, especially to the European peoples on the other side of the Mediterranean. All democratic forces and peace-loving forces and movements in Europe and in the United States, all journalists, writers, and intellectuals must bear responsibility for preventing a catastrophe and detering the U.S. Administration which is motivated by madness for power. This is what I had to say. Are there any questions?

[Unidentified reporter] How do explain the silence of the brother leader? He has moved around and visited all the regions but he did not address us and did not address the Libyan people.
[Jallud] He speaks to the Libyan people daily. After the U.S. aggression he met all the Libyan people [words indistinct].

[Unidentified rpeorter] Will he be giving a speech at the Monday celebrations?
[Jallud] It has not been decided.

[Unidentified reporter] You said that the Americans are preparing an aggression against Libya. Are you yourselves preparing to confront this [words indistinct]? Are there preparations in this field?

[Jallud] Of course, suppose [words indistinct].

[Question and answer indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] What message does Libya have for Mrs Thatcher?
[Jallud] The opportunity avails itself once again to Thatcher and to the British people — rather not the British people, but the British Government and Mrs Thatcher, because the attitude of the British people was honorable toward our country — to repent and compensate for the previous crime by playing a role — that is Thatcher, especially, because British foreign policy is part of U.S. policy under Thatcher.

[Unidentified reporter] The last time the Americans attacked, Libya's Soviet friends did not help Libya militarily. In another American attack, do you expect to get more material and real Soviet cooperation?
[Jallud] Certainly, certainly. But our military power was sufficient last time, because the attack was a total failure and it did not achieve its objectives. [words indistinct] the bombs fell in the middle of the sea.

[Unidentified reporter] Why did Libya not shoot down any American aircraft?
[Jallud] We are certain that we shot down American aircraft. They themselves said that they resorted to missiles to avoid further losses of aircraft.

[Unidentified reporter] What do you expect from the Eastern bloc countries? What does Libya expect from the Eastern countries?
[Jallud] From where does the questioner come?
[Interpreter] From Hungary
[Jallud] All the world supports Libya. Libya is part of the socialist world. Aggression on Libya is tantamount to aggression on this (?bloc). Libya cannot be left alone to face up to NATO.

[Question indistinct]
[Jallud] [Words indistinct] The note was published. We handed it to the caretaker of the [word indistinct]. It was delivered to all ambassadors, governments, parties, and parliaments.

[Unidentified reporter] The world news agencies say that the statements and threats are intended for something else, namely, to undermine the situation in Libya and to instigate internal rebellion. Are there any fears of any internal move against the regime?
[Jallud] The fact of the matter is that the masses are actually in authority. Hence against whom would the instigation be? Who would instigate against whom? We do not have a traditional system of government. The people are the authority.

[Unidentified reporter] But there are some who say that some military units might move and that they are unhappy with the situation.
[Jallud] This is the American analysis and proves the weakness of their information and foolishness. The important thing is that Al-Qadhdhafi can walk amid the masses much more freely than Reagan can walk among the American people? Furthermore, it is impossible to shake the system of popular committees and basic congresses. Firstly, the government is dominated by the revolutionary forces. Secondly, the whole people are armed. This means that the whole people is armed even the soldiers. [sentence as heard] We have more than 1 million armed and trained. I believe that all Libyan people are patriots. They will never take orders from the CIA or from Reagan's administration. They are patriots. On the contrary aggression unites the Libyan people, it strengthens it, it lifts its morale and its Arab moral. We challenge the U.S. Administration that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, myself, or any member of the revolutionary leadership can go to Syria or Algeria or Sudan to live there and America will not be able to influence the pepole's regime. [words indistinct]

[Unidentified reporter] If there is another U.S. attack, will Libya retaliate by attacking NATO bases around the Mediterranean?
[Jallud] [What] paper or agency do you represents?

[Unidentified reporter] [Name indistinct] American news agency. I am British.
[Jallud] As a British citizen, if America attacks Britain, how would the British people react to this aggression? Would they give them chocolate and sweets? Everything that might harm the enemy and destroy the enemy will be used.

This is the last question:

[Unidentified reporter] Following the last attack by the Americans on Libya there were tens of thousands of people in Europe. demonstrating against this American position. How do you consider these actions in Europe?
[Jallud] In fact even the U.S. Administration was very worried and felt isolated. Opinion polls and demonstrations provide evidence of the responsibility and commitment to peace in Europe and of the ability to move. We greet this and we respect it. In reality this disturbed the U.S. Administration. The U.S. Administration wanted to punish the European Community, under the pretext that there is Libyan terrorist activity, preventing American tourists from going to Europe. It has punished them. This means that the attitude of the U.S. Administration is to punish anyone who says no to it. We salute the stance of the peoples. The position of the European peoples has influenced U.S. public opinion in condemning the aggression, but the U.S. Administration moved fast and put pressure on European governments to obtain official governmental support as an alternative to the peoples' support so as to confront European popular support for the Libyan people. The position of the European governments was very difficult because they were subjected to the popular pressure to confront the U.S. aggression and they were under American pressure because we have encountered numerous conflicting and contradictory European statements. Reagan turned the Tokyo summit from a summit aimed at discussing African topics, peace and the economic crisis into one single issue which is the Libyan file.

After we challenged the U.S. Administration to substantiate its claim, in the memorandum we [words indistinct] any individual involved in the alleged terrorist attack or conspiracy; after we have made this official challenge, in an (?additional) memorandum, we (?thought) and expected the European governments to cancel the measures against the Jamahiriyah, because if the claim and allegations of Libyan involvement in terrorist activity is [words indistinct] Libya is challenging it, then what legal or moral basis does Europe have for the continuation of the measures it has adopted against the Jamahiriyah.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] the same information available to Europeans. How do you explain then the position of the American citizens who have made Reagan the most popular American President after the aggression, welcomed this aggression and supported it, at a time when you are saying that [words indistinct] you differentiate between the American Government and the American people, and consider yourselves close to the American people?
[Jallud] This is of course an ethical point, and you are better placed to assess it, being American yourself.

[Unidentified reporter] Does it make it more difficult to the Libyans to feel [word indistinct] toward the American people, and to continue to say that they have no problem with the American people?
[Jallud] We try, we want to confine the problem to the Americans, particularly the American administration. We do not want enmity with peoples. [passage indistinct]

Jallud Addresses Revolutionary Committee Meetings

LD301835 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Speech by Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud at the opening session of the ninth session of the revolutionary committees in Tripoli on 29 August — recorded]

[Text] [Prolonged chants of "we will not deviate from the struggle" and other indistinct chants] Brothers, brothers, representatives [more chants] Members of the session of the revolutionary committees. In the name of God, in the name of the revolution, in the name of the gun, and the revolutionary struggle, in the name of the revolutionary struggle, and by pledging to unite our nation and to bring about the happy new society, and to liberate the Arab nation from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf, and to liberate Palestine, we open the meeting.

Brothers, the revolutionary committees have studied the work of their congresses, from the basic congress to the congresses on the municipality level. The sessions were held to draw up new programs for the stage of the overall offensive. Some sessions were held under revolutionary slogans confront the U.S.-Zionist-reactionary-imperialist arrogance. Some sessions were held on the municipal level without adopting slogans. After consideration of slogans we propose that the slogan of the current session that is being held at the present important stage in the struggle of our nation and the great masses (?of Libya) [word indistinct] should be: "For the sake of a genuine practice of the revolution we emphasize the challenge and the building of the new society." [applause] Brothers, this slogan expresses our determination to confront all challenges at home and abroad, and to carry out our national and pan-Arab tasks so that our nation will progress. We are prepared, O brothers, to [words indistinct] to safeguard our nation's dignity. Forward toward a long and continued struggle. [prolonged chants by the crowd]

31 Aug Address

LD311736 Tripoli JANA in English
1635 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 27, Shahr al Fateh 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major Jallud attended yesterday afternoon the conclusion of the ninth assembly of the revolutionary committees in Tripoli.

He gave a speech in which he said:

O brothers, members of the assembly which has convened under the circumstances of confrontation and defiance.

You have discussed several issues — organizational, intellectual, ideological and pertaining to the movement. You have discussed the means through which the movements of the revolutionary committees is able to bring the Libyan Arab masses in the battle with high morale to defeat the enemies and score victory.

He adds that you have passed several resolutions at the national, pan-Arab and international levels to step up the movement of international struggle against U.S. imperialism and against the forces of exploitation and oppressions.

But, O brothers, we must start off from the fact — or this assembly starts off from the fact that the time of statements is over so is the time of fiery rhetoric. It is time for martyrdom and death. It is time of sweat and blood.

He continues that the Lebanese partiotic resistance, the male and female youth, have practised the martydom culture of the masses — this is the language known by the Zionist enemy and U.S. arrogance. The youth of the Lebanese patriotic resistance together with the female youth of this resistence have embodied — through the suicide operations — the combative culture — that of the masses on which the movement of the revolutionary committees has been founded. The revolutionary committees should be in love with death — it should seek it.

He adds that we must change all statements and resolutions to sweat and blood because the revolutionary person speaks very little and works a lot — the revolutionary is not a demagogue or an anarchist or loquacious — the revolutionary is a scientific person.

He continues that we pledge our word to Allah and the leader of the Revolutionary Committees Movement as well as to ourselves to cohere with the masses so that we start the real fight against the enemies of the masses — against the enemies of the nation — against the enemies of freedom. We should make up our minds with all strength to change our resolutions to a physical action to change the present conditions. The revolutionary is he who knows reality, but doesn't accept or live with it. He dismantles it bringing in the new alternative. Such is the revolutionary.

He adds we should make a resolve — we members of the assembly — to continue practising the revolutionary action collectively through the revolutionary committee and through the centre making the centres into cells full of serious movements and dynamism as well as revolutionary action.

We should pledge ourselves and pass a resolutions to practise the revolutionary action very seriously and effectively — this is the starting-point. We want to do a revolutionary action that changes the reality and mobilizes the rank and file of the masses. The first resolution we pass should start off from ourselves before we become imams (leaders) of the masses. Every individual revolutionary should be a leader of himself and reform, punish and criticize himself.

He adds that the first resolution to be passed by ourselves to be capable of changing our resolutions to a material act should be started by the revolutionary act through the centre and the revolutionary committee in that there is no revolutionary outside the revolutionary committees and that there is no revolutionary act outside the centres. Our act must be collective and through the revolutionary committee and the centre. We should go to the centres and the revolutionary committees. We can lay down the revolutionary and scientific programmes through which we will manage to carry out our resolutions, mobilize the masses and involve them in the fight with utmost determination to score victory if Allah wills.

In concluding his speech he continues that a statement has already been formulated reflecting the assemblies of the municipalities. He says that the revolutionary action doesn't end with a statement. Should our work end with a statement we are not up to the historic responsibility which we shoulder in front of our masses, nation and the oppressed worldwide.

We should take a resolve to change this statement and other statements of the assemblies through sweat and blood to a material act changing reality and defeat backwardness in addition to being able to strengthen freedom and deepen the people's power.

We will start practising the revolutionary action to implement the resolutions that we have passed through our commitments to the centres and committees. This is a political resolutions. proceed forward. The revolutionary struggle continues.

Challenges U.S.: Produce Evidence

LD301401 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today met with the ambassadors of Western Europe to the Great Jamahiriyah at the headquarters of the People's Bureau for foreign liaison in Tripoli.

Addressing the Western diplomats, Jallud said that the United States, which does not have any proof of its allegations against the Great Jamahiriyah, is seeking to embroil the countries of Western Europe in its provocative harassment of the Libyan Arab people. In this regard he noted the convergence of U.S. aircraft on U.S. bases in Europe and the concentrated military presence in the Mediterranean.

Speaking about U.S. claims and allegations, Major Jallud said: We ask Washington to produce for us and the international community the details of what it describes as our preparation of terrorist action so that such action can be thwarted and its perpetrators can be arrested and put on trial before they carry it out. Jallud added: We challenge the U.S. Administration to produce a shred of evidence it claims it has in that regard.

Jallud recalled that, before the aggression against it on 15 April, the Great Jamahiriyah had submitted a memorandum asking the United States to put forward the its evidence, but it did nto reply.

Jallud reaffirmed that the Libyan Arab people, who are a victim of organized state terrorism, strongly oppose all forms of international terrorism. He said that the Great Jamahiriyah has agreed to the European proposal to hold an Arab-European dialogue to discuss international terrorism. We declare our adherence to that previous memorandum Jallud added: We also insist on challenging Washington to produce its evidence that proves its claims against us so that we can oppose any terrorist action before it takes place. Jallud urged the European states to adopt the appropriate measures in this regard.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From USSR Supreme Soviet

NC011339 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received congratulations from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The congratulation cable reads: On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, we send you, the leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], and the entire Libyan people our warm greetings and best wishes.

During the past 17 years, the Libyan people have greatly succeeded in overcoming the heavy burdens left over by colonialism, and achieved important economic and social transformations that have changed the face of the country. Libya's anti-imperialist foreign policy, and its people's constant struggle to defend their freedom and sovereignty, for the sake of international peace and security and the removal of remnants of colonialism and racism, have won the respect of the progressive circles worldwide.

The courageous resistance to aggression, to which Libya is subjected, has again demonstrated the Libyan people's steadfastness and their ability to stand up to the hostile imperialist offensives. The Soviet Union, which is maintaining a policy of solidarity with the liberal countries, firmly supports the SPLAJ's just struggle for social and economic progress and its right to independent development. We truthfully believe that the Soviet-Libyan friendship as well as the comprehensive cooperation, which have passed the test of time, will subsequently develop to serve the best interests of our peoples and to promote world peace and security.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR's Vinogradov Supports Libya Against U.S.

LD311702 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1612 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — A member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison conferred this morning with Vinogradov, foreign minister of the RSFSR and member of the Soviet delegation taking part in the celebrations of the Arab Libyan people marking the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution.

During this meeting various aspects of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries, the American threats against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah, and the international situation in general were discussed.

The Soviet official stressed the significance of consolidating and bolstering friendship between the two peoples, the Arab Libyan people and the Soviet people, in various fields.

Vinogradov expressed his profound indignation at the U.S. Administration's attitude and its provocations against the Great Jamahiriyah. This constitutes a threat to peace in the Mediterranean region, in the Arab arena and in the world. He stressed the Soviet Union's firm stand by the Arab Libyan people in their confrontation against U.S. imperialist threats and provocations.

YAR President Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi

LD012013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0715 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (SPA) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has telephoned the brother leader of the revolution and congratulated him on the 17th anniversary of the revolution.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has asked the brother leader of the revolution to convey the greetings of the YAR General People's Congress and Yemeni people to the Libyan Arab people.

President Salih said: I consider the 1 September celebrations to be the celebrations of the Arab nation. The YAR will celebrate today the Great 1 September Revolution. Popular celebrations will be held in the streets of Sanaa and other cities to celebrate this national [qawmi] festival. He emphasized to the brother leader that the YAR supports, and places all its resources at the disposal of the Great Jamahiriyah and the leader of the Great 1 September revolution. In its recent meetings the YAR General People's Congress adopted resolutions expressing solidarity with the Libyan Arab people.

Arab People's Congress: Arabs Must 'Confront' U.S.

LD311232 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1055 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has announced that the behavior, statements, and provocations of the U.S. Administration against the Arab nation and its progressive countries "make it incumbent on the Arabs to confront U.S. arrogance and the U.S. policy of aggression."

A statement issued today by the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress says that "it is time to put an end to the reckless U.S. behavior that infringes upon the Arab nation's dignity, honor and pride by making direct threats against a great revolution that has liberated its people and removed forever U.S. and British bases from its territory and stands firm and proud, harnessing all its resources to support the Palestinian people and the Arab and world forces of liberation in their struggle to win their freedom and safeguard their dignity."

The statement asserts that Arab unity forged by the Arab masses is the guarantee for saving the Arab world from its present state of disarray and from the humiliation inflicted on it by U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

JANA Arab Affairs Editor Urges Coup in Egypt

LD301820 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The U.S. Administration and the Egyptian regime expressed their satisfaction with their military exercises. The deputy commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet said that the military cooperation with the Egyptian regime is now at its peak.

JANA's Arab Affairs editor commented saying:

The U.S. Administration has the right to express its satisfaction in the wake of the provocative exercises which it carried out on Egyptian soil and in its skies and waters, because the hireling Egyptian regime supplied it with the necessary ground work to continue the oppression and humiliation of the Egyptian people and silence it by means of the oppressive terrorist police actions.

He added: Why shouldn't the administration of the rabid dog Reagan express its satisfaction and happiness, as it has been able to make Egypt into a mere colony manipulated by the U.S. imperialist cartels and the Zionist companies, and to make the symbols of the Egyptian regime into mere junior clerks who obey its orders and conspire against the Egyptian people, their life and achievements, as they conspire against the Arab nation, civilization, and existence.

JANA's Arab affairs editor said: the Egyptian regime, whose treason has been established to the Egyptian people and the Arab nation, now constitutes a real danger to the Arab existence. In addition to its complete bias toward the side of the enemies of the Arab nation, its abandoning of all the Arab causes, and its shameful strong ties with the Zionist, it has become a lethal tool in the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation: the imperialists and the Zionists.

Therefore, the Arab people, especially the Egyptian people, today must put an end to this malignant cancer, which committed the greatest treason against the Arab nation, and which has become a mere mouthpiece repeating the calls of the Zionist lobby to extend the domain of the treacherous stable david's and he domain of capitulation in the face of the Zionist death train which is fueled by the U.S. energy.

JANA's Arab affairs editor also called on the Arab people in Egypt to rebel and to put an end to the role of the Egyptian military, who humiliated the honor and dignity of the Egyptian Arab forces by their humiliating capitulation to the enemies of Egypt who have destroyed the civilized achievements of the Egyptian people and who are now trying to destroy the Egyptian economy, values, and civilization.

The free men of Egypt should respond to the call of duty and rid themselves and the Arab homeland of the treacherous Egyptian regime.

Reportage on Visitors Attending Anniversary Fete

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Demichev

LD311405 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Demichev has visited the home of the brother leader of the revolution and saw the consequences of the abortive facist U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah — an aggression whose targets included the person of the brother leader of the revolution. The Soviet official reaffirmed his country's firm condemnation of the imperialist aggression against the Libyan Arab people. He lauded the courageous confrontation of the aggression which aimed to undermine the free choice of the people of the Great Jamahiriyah.

Jallud Receives Demichev

LD012016 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this evening received P.N. Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet presidium, and his accompanying delegation.

Demichev Views 'Fruitful Meetings'

LD030922 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0842
GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Sep (JANA) — P.N. Demichev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and member of the accompanying delegation left Tripoli early this morning at the end of their visit to the Great Jamahiriyah where they attended the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1st September Gevolution.

Demichev and his companions were given a big send off; Major Al-Humaydi headed those at hand to bid them farewell. Also present were some of the secretaries of the general people's committees and a number of heads of diplomatic missions to the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA before his departure, Demichev said: Our visit, despite its shortness, has enabled us to ascertain that the spirit of the Libyans has not been crushed despite the ordeals through which the Libyan people have passed. The fervor with which the Libyan people have been celebrating their anniversary makes us confident that the Jamahiriyah will continue to defend its national sovereignty with determination, and will not succumb to the dictates of the United States.

We have held fruitful meetings and talks with our Libyan friends in the same spirit of friendship and understanding which characterizes the relations between the Jamahiriyah and the USSR. The talks have affirmed our mutual work for bolstering bilateral cooperation between us with all the resources we have, and have shown the identity and proximity of our views toward the basic issues of the age.

Demichev reiterated the Soviet Union's solidarity with the Jamahiriyah and its support for Libya's struggle for freedom and the aborting of the aggressive plots and intrigues of the world imperialist forces. He added: Our visit to Tripoli has enabled us to acquaint ourselves with the Libyan people's achievements on the road of building a new society free of exploitation and inequality.

He expressed his thanks for the warm and generous hospitality he and members of his delegation have received. He said he hopes his visit will serve the cause of bolstering friendship and cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and the USSR.

Algerian Delegation Arrives

LD012208 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, an Algerian Arab delegation, headed by the member of the Political Bureau of fraternal Algeria, arrived in Tripoli to share with the people of the Great Jamahiriyah their celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Abdelghani-Led Algerians Depart

LD021329 Tripoli JANA in English
0924 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 28, Shahr Al-Fatih 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr. Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, the Algerian minister-counsellor to the presidency, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday afternoon after attending the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the celebrated 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Bulgarian, Burkinabes Arrive

LD010924 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
n Arabic 0015 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Delegations from fraternal and friendly countries continue to arrive in the Great Jamahiriyah to participate with the Libyan Arab people in their celebration of the great 1 September Revolution. [passage omitted] 'Ali (Traore), member of the Revolution Council and Air Force Commander in Burkina Faso,and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli. [passage omitted]

Bulgaria's first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Cuba's deputy chairman of the Council of State, and the member of Madagascar's Supreme Council of the Revolution also arrived in Tripoli.

CSSR Deputy Minister Arrives

LD301918 Tripoli JANA in English
1756 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahr Hannibal 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Pavol Hrivnak, the deputy prime minister in the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and the delegation accompanying him arrived this morning in Tripoli on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah during which they will participate [as received] the Libyan Arab people in the celebration of the 17th Anniversary of Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

In a statement to JANA correspondent, the deputy prime minister stressed that the visit came to reassert the Czech leadership and people's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary leadership and to take part in public festivities celebrating the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

The Czech deputy prime minister lauded the depth of existing friendly and cooperation relations between the Libyan Arab and Czech peoples.

GDR's Kleiber Meets Jallud

LD022129 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1706 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 2 Sep (ADN) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution, and Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR deputy premier, expressed their concern at the continuing aggravated international situation in Tripoli Today. Kleiber described the achievements of the Libyan people in overcoming the colonial legacy and consolidating sovereignty as a contribution to the strengthening of all forces of peace in the world. Kleiber had taken part, at the head of a delegation, in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the revolution of 1 September.

Jallud and Kleiber noted the readiness of the aggressive imperialist circles to disregard without scruple the interests of the world public and to implement their objectives everywhere, if necessary with force, as the events in connection with Nicaragua, South Africa and recently Libya, too, proved. The two politicians agreed that the path of those forces, which through their policy of threats and arms build-up put the world in extreme danger, must be blocked. The peace program submitted by the USSR to this end, including the recently renewed unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987 had the full support of the GDR and Libya. [passage omitted]

Jallud praised the GDR's great efforts to strengthen the cooperation of all forces interested in the safeguarding of peace and expressed thanks for its solidarity with Libya and the just struggle of the Arab peoples. He stressed the firm determination of his people to defend resolutely against all imperialist attacks the achievements won in a decade of self-sacrificing struggle. [passage omitted]

Bilateral GDR-Libya relations were also at the center of a meeting between Guenther Kleiber and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary for economy and trade. They noted that there were still multifarious reserves and possibilities that must be exploited for the mutual goal of deepening long-term and mutually-advantageous cooperation, also within the framework of the Libya-GDR joint economic commission. This will make an effective contribution to activating the international dialogue and stabilizing peace. This afternoon, Guenther Kleiber laid a wreath with military ceremony at the memorial to the battle of El-Hani in Tripoli.

Hungary's Czinege Arrives

LD311446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and former defense minister and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli today to take part in the Libyan Arab people's celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. In a statement to JANA he said that he bears the greetings and good wishes of the Hungarian people and their leader to the friendly Libyan Arab people on the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. He expressed the Hungarian people's support for their friends, the Libyan Arab people, in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and affirmed his condemnation of U.S. provocations against the Libyan Arab people and the Arab nation.

Mohsen Rafiqdust Leads Iranians

LD012202 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps, this evening arrived in Tripoli International Airport, heading a delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. The Iranian delegation is participating in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Maltese Premier Arrives

LD010849 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0720 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Sep (JANA) — Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, and the delegation accompanying him, arrived in Tripoli last night to take part in the popular celebration of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution.

In a statement to JANA, Mifsud emphasized the good relations between the Great Jamahiriyah and Malta, rejected all terrorist activities against the Great Jamahiriyah, and asserted that Malta's security is connected with the security of the Great Jamahiriyah. The Maltese prime minister condemned the threats and provocations by U.S. imperialism against the Libyan Arab people, and asserted that such threats endanger international peace and security as well as stability in the Mediterranean. Mifsud also affirmed his categorical rejection of all or any economic measures that obstruct the growth of cooperation in the Mediterranean.

Secretary Receives Bonnici

LD012251 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Secretary of the General People's Committee this evening received Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, the Maltese prime minister.

Maltese Delegation Departs

LD021133 Tripoli JANA in English
0926 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijja 28, Shahr al-Fatih 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The maltese prime minister, Mr. Karmenu M. Bonnici, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli yesterday afternoon after attending the people's celebrations on the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Mauritanian, YAR Officials Arrive

LD300905 Tripoli JANA in English
0820 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 25, Shahr Hanibal 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mohamed Sidi, the member of the Mauritanian Military Council and his accompanying delegation and 'Ali 'Abd al-Qadir Khorshid [spelling as received] the deputy minister of transportation and mineral resources in the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening to attend the big popular festivities held to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

Barcikowski Leads Polish Group

LD011733 Tripoli JANA in English
0929 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 27, Shahr al Fatih 1, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Kazimierz Barcikowski member of the Political Bureau of the Polish Unified Labour Party and deputy of the head of the Council of State arrived in Tripoli yesterday to take part in the celebrations of the Libyan people in commemoration of the 17th. anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

He asserted that the high level of the delegation which has arrived to participate in the celebrations confirms the great importance given by Poland to advance its relations with the Jamahiriyah. It also confirms the solidarity of the Polish Government and the Polish people with the Libyan Arab people in their gallant confrontation of the threats and provocations of American imperialism. Mr. Barcikowski told JANA that Poland strongly condemned the abortive U.S.-NATO aggression against the people of the Jamahiriyah and we demanded together with the international community that such American imperialist wicked plots against the freedom and security of the Libyan people should stop immediately.

Barcikowski, Jallud Hold Talks

LD022347 Warsaw PAP in English
2053 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 2 [dateline as received] — PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, now in Tripoli heading a Polish delegation for the celebrations of 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution, met today with member of the Libyan Jamahiriyah leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

The sides exchanged views on some of the issues linked with the development of Polish-Libyan relations, giving special attention to further implementation of agreements arrived at during last year's visit of President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to Libya. Sides stressed the will of both countries to create conditions favouring the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation, including cooperation in economy. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed thanks for the stand which Poland took in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya in April of this year and for the Polish nation's solidarity with the nation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its efforts aimed to defend Libya's independence and sovereignty in face of provocative actions on the part of imperialist forces.

Enache Leads Romanian Delegation

LD310925 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0800 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — Last evening, Petru Enache, the vice president of the Romanian State Council arrived in Tripoli, heading a delegation from his country, on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah to attend the mass celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. In the statement he made on his arrival at Tripoli International Airport, Enache renewed his country's solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation of the aggressive imperialist schemes against its freedom and achievements. In his statement he condemned the U.S. terrorist provocations against the Libyan Arab people. At the same time he praised the development of the existing cooperation between the Libyan Arab people and the friendly Romanian people.

TV Reports Saudi Arrival

LD012206 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
1930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Brother Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, the Saudi minister of state, and an accompanying delegation, arrived in Tripoli this morning to participate in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Brother Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud gave a statement to JANA, at the beginning of which he stressed the fraternal relations between the Arab peoples in the Great Jamahiriyah and Saudi Arabia. He renewed the Saudi Arabian people's solidarity with and support for the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. He pointed out that, under these circumstances more than at any previous time, the Arab nation needs solidarity to defy the aggressions and provocations to which it is subjected daily. He also stressed the need to close ranks and rise above the disagreements. Brother Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud concluded his statement by offering congratulations to the leader of victory and defiance and the steadfast Libyan Arab people on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Saudi Minister Departs

LD020948 Tripoli JANA in English
0821 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 28, Shahr Fateh 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, the Saudi minister of state and the minister of the Saudi cabinet, left Tripoli yesterday evening after joining the Libyan Arab people in its great celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

SRV Delegation Arrives

LD300838 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
0703 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA) — Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Tripoli last night at the head of a delegation to attend the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. In a statement to JANA, Tan Phat, who is also president of the Vietnamese National Front, reiterated his country's stand on the side of the Libyan Arab people against U.S. imperialism and its aggressive designs. He praised the good relations and sincere friendship which bind the Libyan Arab people with their friends, the Vietnamese people, in various fields.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets SRV Delegation

LD301637 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1555 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution received Mr Huynh Tan Phat, SRV Council of State vice chairman, and the accompanying delegation. During the meeting, the SRV Council of State vice chairman handed the brother leader of the revolution a written message from SRV Council of state chairman. He stressed the Truong Chinh Vietnamese people's support for the solidarity with the Arab people of the Great Jamahiriyah in its brave confrontation of the U.S. provocations.

Syria's Al-Ahmar Arrives

LD311427 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab socialist Ba'th Party in Syria, has arrived in Tripoli to attend the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the 17th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution. Brother Al-Ahmar is accompanied by a big Syrian Arab delegation that includes Brother Ahmad Filan, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party of Syria, and Brother Salih al-Harmash, member of the regional command.

Al-Ahmar Arrival Statement

JN010701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Ba'th Party delegation led by Assistant Secretary General 'Abdallah al-Ahmar arrived in Tripoli yesterday to participate in the 1 September Revolution's 17th anniversary celebrations beginning today.

In an arrival statement to SANA and JANA, Al-Ahmar said: The presence of the members of our delegation among their brothers in the Jamahiriya is an expression of the Ba'th partys' and the Syrian people's participation in the Jamahiriyah people's celebrations of the 1 September Revolution, which developed the Libyan people's struggle for freedom and for realizing the Arab nation's aims. Our presence here is in affirmation of our support for the Jamahiriyah and its leadership in confronting U.S. imperialist aggression.

Al-Ahmar added: On this occasion, we affirm that the Jamahiriyah will not be alone in facing aggression. As struggler President Hafiz al-Asad said, any aggression against the Jamahiriyah is an aggression against Syria and the entire Arab nation, and we in Syria will confront it with all of our resources.

Al-Ahmar said: Our presence among you now is an expression of our joint struggle together with all Arab strugglers against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism to liberate the occupied Arab territory and to realize Arab unity and progress. He noted that Syria, which constitutes a base for steadfastness and confrontation against imperialist-Zionist aggression and the capitulationist imperialist and Zionist plots in the region, is determined to confront and foil all these plots and to continue the struggle until victory and liberation.

Concluding, Al-Ahmar said: This is our option. We stand by our brothers in one trench to struggle until our Arab nation's aims of liberation, unity, and socialism are realized.

Jallud Sees Al-Ahmar, FLN Official

LD012203 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud today received Brother 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary general of the Ba'th party, and the delegation accompanying him which includes Brother Mohammad Salih, member of the party's pan-Arab command, and Ahmad Qablan, member of the party's regional command. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud also received today Brother Mohamed ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo of the Algerian FLN party. The meeting was attended by the ambassador of the Algerian Republic accredited in the Great Jamahiriyah.

Al-Ahmar Meets Salih, Demichev

JN021121 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (SANA) — Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, met yesterday met with the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, currently visiting Libya.

In a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed issues of common interest, formulas of action for progressive Arab organizations, and pooling the Arab masses efforts in order to abort imperialist and Zionist schemes. Meanwhile, the Ba'th Party team led by Comrade Al-Ahmar held futher contacts and meetings with fraternal and friendly delegations attending the celebrations marking the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution. Comrade Al-Ahmar met with the Sudanese Democratic Union delegation led by Husayn Abu Salih, member of the party's Political Bureau, and the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The meetings reviewed the existing relations of cooperation between the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and these parties and issues of common interest.

Meets PFLP-GC's Jibril, Al-Banna

JN021652 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli — The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, continued its meetings with the Arab delegations participating in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Comrade al-Ahmar met today with Brother Idris al-Banna, deputy chairman of the Sudanese State Council. Talks revolved around the brotherly relations between Syria and Sudan and between the Ba'th Party and the Sduanese Al-Ummah Party, as well as issues of mutual interest.

Comrade Al-Ahmar also met with Mohamed Abdelaziz, chief of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro-Polisario and Saharan president. The two sides reviewed relations between the two countries and the situation in the Arab Maghreb, particularly Moroccan King Hassan II's treasonous step of receiving enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in the land of Morocco.

Comrade Al-Ahmar also met with Hamidah 'Ali, head of the Arab Women's Union, and discussed with her issues relating to joint Arab popular action.

The Ba'th Party assistant secretary general met with PFLP-GC Secretary General Brother Ahmad Jibril and reviewed with him a number of issues of mutual concern.

SFRY Delegation Arrives

LD010700 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1844 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Aug (JANA) — Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and a delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli this evening to take part in the commemorations by the Arab Libyan people of the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

In a statement to JANA, Janez Zemljaric expressed Yugoslavia's support for and full solidarity with the Arab Libyan people in its brave willingness to stand up to U.S. imperialism. He also stressed that his visit will apply a fresh impetus to the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two friendly countries that are brought together by the Nonaligned Movement. He also voiced his pleasure, and that of the delegation accompanying him, to share with the Arab Libyan people in its commemoration of the 17th anniversary of Great al-Fatih Revolution, and to familiarize themselves with the great achievements realized in the territory of the Great Jamahiriyah because of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

Jallud Receives Several Delegations

LD021551 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (JANA) — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received the brotherly and friendly popular delegations which took part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations on the 17th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. There were: the Romanian delegation led by the deputy chairman of the Council of State; the Ghanaian delegation led by a member of the PNDC; the Polish delegation led by the deputy chairman of the Council of State; the Cuban delegation led by deputy chairman of the Council of State and member of the Politburo; the Yugoslav delegation led by vice president of the Federal Executive Council; the Bulgarian delegation led by member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the GDR delegation led by member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Mauritanian delegation led by member of the Military Committee and the committee's secretary general.

ROK Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs 29 Aug

LD292058 Tripoli JANA in Arabic
1555 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Aug (JANA) — Yi Kyu Hyo, minister of construction of South Korea and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of their several-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

Nouakchott Reports New Ministerial Appointments

LD312332 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] In a statement issued today, the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation announced that in accordance with a decree issued today, Lieutenant Colonel (Djamil) Abdellahi is appointed minister of the interior; Lieutenant Colonel Anne Amadou Babaly, minister of commerce and transportation; and Soummare Oumar, minister of water supply and energy.

In accordance with another decree issued today by the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation Colonel (?Diallo) Mohamed is appointed chief of staff of the National Army and Major Mohamed Ould Lekhal is appointed assistant chief of staff of the National Army.

MOROCCO

Four Arrested as 'International Terrorists'

LD311939 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The Ministry of Information has issued the following statement:

The security authorities arrested on 22 and 27 August 1986 a group of four foreigners; two Tunisians, Djebali Rafijka and Ferchichi Tounes, alias Radhia; a Lebanese Palestinian, Marwan 'Abd al-Qadir 'abd al-Rahman, Alias Jabran, alias 'Abu al-'Abd, and a Palestinian, Darsiwh Fayad 'Abd al-'Ali, alias Isma'il Diya. Those foreigners were carrying well-concealed explosive devices in the form of ordinary decorative ornaments especially made for carrying out attacks to destroy public places. The group was intending to perpetrate their crimes without claiming responsibility for them and thus planting seeds of doubt among residents and confusion in the public opinion.

The people arrested have confessed that they belong to a professional gang of international terrorists who have previously carried out many operations in various countries, particularly in Europe and the Middle East. These people will be brought to trial.

MENA: Security 'Tightened' at Moroccan Ports

NC021317 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0920 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Rabat, 2 Sep (MENA) — According to press sources in Rabat, security measures have been tightened lately in Moroccan ports and airports. Arabs are no longer allowed to enter Morocco without visas, except for Algerians residing in Morocco, those who have been previously granted a visa, and Saudis. MENA has learned that the new measures also apply to Arab diplomats. The Moroccan Foreign Ministry is currently examining these measures in response to inquiries by some Arab embassies over that matter to determine whether some countries will be exempt from the new regulations.

SUDAN

Al-Banna Leads Delegation to Libyan Celebrations

JN011030 Khartoum SUNA in English
0955 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept. 1 (SUNA) — The Supreme Council Member Idris al-Banna left for Tripoli yesterday to attend Libyan celebrations of the first of September revolution. Al-Banna is accompanied by some MPs and leaders of the Al-Ummah and Democratic Unionist parties.

Al-Mirghani Departs for Harare Nonaligned Summit

JN311047 Khartoum SUNA in English
1034 GMT 31 AUG 86

[Text] Khartoum, Aug. 31, SUNA — Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, accompanied by the council's member Dr Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, left for Harare early this morning to attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit conference which will begin tomorrow — Monday — at the Zimbabwean capital.

Al-Mirghani was seen off at the airport by some of the Supreme Council's members, ministers and the general commander of the People's Armed Forces.

Energy Minister, Delegation Return From Tehran

JN011715 Khartoum SUNA in English
1648 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, Sept 1st (SUNA) — Energy and Mining Minister Adam Mussan Madibu and the accompanying Sudanese delegation have returned here Monday concluding a 3-day official visit to Iran.

Talks have tackled political, economic cooperation and the reopening of the Sudanese Embassy in Tehran. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahdi Says Ethiopia Supports Garang Movement

JN021542 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1447 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi announced here today that Ethiopia supports John Garang's terrorist movement which is hostile to Sduan. He said that Ethiopia has its own stands and views on Sudan, noting that the Sudan-Ethiopia joint ministerial committee will meet as soon as the two sides agree on the date of the meeting. He added that the committee will discuss relations between the two countries. He said: Either the committee reviews these relations within the international framework governing neighborly relations, or the Sudanese Government will resort to the prnnciple of reciprocity. This came during the periodic meeting with the chief editors of the party and independent newspapers and the heads of the media departments here today.

SPLA To Increase Pressure, Urges Evacuations

EA301525 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] It has now become abundantly evident that ever since the SPLM/SPLA issued its warning to citizens, residents in the towns of Juba, Waw, Malakal, Bentiu and other major towns, urging them to evacuate these towns on account of an impending SPLA offensive, the sieges around these towns have been tightened and attacks stepped up.This pattern in the war is going to be maintained and as a result no let-up in SPLA operations against the major towns in war zone one should be expected. Accordingly, the SPLM/SPLA, motivated by a genuine and profound concern for the welfare of the civilians who are certainly going to be trapped in the crossfire if they remain in the towns, renews its earnest plea for the prompt evacuation of the towns by the civilian population. SPLA raids and shellings of Khartoum government troops positions, its ambushes on moving enemy targets and the constant harassment of the enemy, continue to exert a heavy toll on the demoralized enemy troops, whose reactions have proved deadly for the civilian population. Infuriated enemy troops have frequently carried out bloody reprisal attacks on innocent civilians in response to losses inflicted by the SPLA on Khartoum army personnel and material. As long as the SPLA keeps up the pressure, there is no doubt that Khartoum massacres and maltreatment of the innocent civilians inside the towns will not only continue but will increase. In the light of this, it is vitally important that town residents should lose no time in getting to the SPLA-controlled countryside, which is the only place in which security prevails.

SPLA Radio: 'Impending Final Assault' Begins

LD021511 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Except] More than 49 enemy soldiers have been killed and 28 others seriously wounded when their garrison at (Rub Kona) came under heavy attack in the early hours of 28th August, 1986 by units of SPLA forces of Mut Battalion supported by 1st Company of Tahrir Battalion, all under overall command of Major Dr (Ariang Macher Teng), alternate member of SPLA's High Command and zonal commander of Western Upper Nile.

According to our correspondents in the area, the attack on (Rub Kona) marks the start of the impending final assault on the enemy's main garrison at Bentiu. In the attack, one accomodation barge used by the enemy troops at the banks of the Nile was completely destroyed. A number of troops dug out shelters, two Granov machine guns, two Browning machine guns, one dug out ammunition store, and a number of houses in the garrison were destroyed. [passage omitted]

Reports 'Mass Arrest' of Officials

EA012338 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Reports from Upper Nile say the government had embarked on a mass arrest of senior civil servants, officials and ordinary citizens in Malakal town. Radio SPLA correspondent accompanying Abu Shawk Battalion monitoring the situation through some reliable sources says that more than 135 citizens have been picked up by the government security and detained. This arrest follows the (?nasty) announcement by Khartoum government that it will not hesitate to deal ruthlessly with people suspected to be sympathisers of SPLM/SPLA. So far, names of eight prominent citizens detained have been made available. [passage omitted]

SPLA Renews Threat To Shoot Down Aircraft

HK020142 Hong Kong AFP in English
0107 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 2 (AFP) — The rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said Monday its threat to shoot down any planes flying over southern Sudan's war zones would remain in effect even against international relief agencies.

The rebel radio, heard here, said relief organizations, whom it accused Sunday of being "uninterested" in aiding starving civilians in SPLA-held territory, would only be allowed to operate under agreements made with its own Sudan relief and rehabiliation association. The rebels shot down a civilian Sudan Air Fokker Friendship on August 16, a day after they issued their first warning that they would down any planes — civilian or military — flying over the southern war zone. Some 60 passengers and crew lost their lives.

The radio also quoted a spokesman for the movement as warning all civilians in Upper Nile province to evacuate main towns, saying 135 people — civil servants, teachers and students — had been picked up and arrested by Sudanese Government forces and accused of being SPLA sympathizers.

"There will be no peace in the region since Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi has broken off all negotiations," the radio said.

"There is only room for war," it added. "If you continue to stay, don't blame the SPLA."

Ugandan Embassy Statement Confirms Border Closure

JN011830 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1718 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Sep (SUNA) — In a statement issued today, the Ugandan Embassy announced that the Ugandan Government decided on 26 August to stop transportation of relief materials from Uganda to southern Sudan.

It says that the Ugandan Government noticed that some relief materials which are bought in Uganda by the World Food Program and some relief agencies and which are sent to Sudan in cooperation with the Ugandan Government were being used by soldiers loyal to former General Okello who cross Sudan's southern border to attack (Qulu) and otehr border areas. The statement explains that the Ugandan Government has decided to close the border with Sudan to prevent the transportation of supplies to these elements who are trying to undermine peace in these areas. The statement affirms that if the Ugandan Government can make sure that the relief materials will not fall into the hands of forces loyal to Okello and that these materials will be used only by the famine-stricken people in southern Sudan, it will not hesitate to allow the transportation of the relief materials across the border without any interference.

It adds that the Ugandan Government had allowed the relief agencies to use its airport and roads to transport relief materials to southern Sudan before the recent attack on (Qulu).

The statement also denies reports that the Okello forces' attack on the city of (Qulu) was prompted by tribal conflicts, and stresses that the problem has been created by Gen Okello's forces, which came to Sudan following their defeat by President Museveni's forces.

The embassy also explained that the Ugandan Government had granted these forces a chance to lay down arms and return to Uganda, but it added that these forces refused to respond for fear that the government would punish them for their ugly crimes against the Ugandan people. Finally, the statement affirms that the Ugandan Government does not encourage factional and tribal divisions but tries to strengthen democracy and national unity.

Kampala Meeting Scheduled

JN021827 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1455 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep (SUNA) — State Council memebr Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the Sudanese delegation to the Harare summit, met with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at noon today on the sidelines on the Harare summit. The meeting revolved around the recent reports that Sudan supports Ugandan opponents along Sudan's southern border. Dr 'Ali Hasan affirmed to Ugandan President Museveni that these reports are groundless and that the sources which disseminated the reports — the BBC — have not checked the their accuracy. Dr 'Ali Hasan asserted to the Urgandan president that within the framework of the announced and adhered-to policies, Sudan is committed to respect the relations of good-neighborliness and noninterference in other countries' affairs.

Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din said that the Ugandan president showed understanding of Sudan's stand and policy within this framework and called on Sudan to apply the Geneva Convention on Ugandan refugees in Sudan. He said: The two sies agreed to hold a meeting in Kampala within a week to discuss the situation.

Formation of Peace Group With Chad Announced

JN011118 Khartoum SUNA in English
1040 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 1 (SUNA) — A joint Sudanese Chadian committee has been formed to follow-up the execution of Sudan's initiative which aims at solving the Chadian conflict, a state council member said.

Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, who recently visited Chad accompanied by State Council Member Dr Pacifico Lado, said they presented, while there, to the Chadian officials the Sudanese initiative adding that both Chad and Libya have welcomed and apprciated the role played by the Sudanese Government in this respect. The dipltmatic channels in Chad, Sudan and Libya will be soon opened to activate the Sudanese initiative, Dr Taj al-Din added. The member of the State Council reaffirmed that his visit to Chad has also tackled the security situation and the problem of borders between the two countries.

Al-Mahdi Denies Reports on Capturing Waw

JN011020 Khartoum SUNA in English
0930 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, Sept 1 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Premier and Defense Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has denied news reports that Wau town of southern Sudan had been attacked or penetrated by the rebel forces of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of John Garang. The news, disseminated by some agencies a couple of days ago that Waw was captured by the rebels, are baseless and unfounded, the defense minister asserted in a statement made public today.

It is understood that news reports were recently circulated that Waw, the largest town in southwest of south Sudan, has been attacked by the SPLA and that panicked citizens were fleeing the town to the nearby rural areas.

Reacting to other reports that the SPLA has recently eleminated an army unit in south Sudan, the prime and defense minister said that a press conference tomorrow Thursday will clarify all the urgent issues, the situation in south Sudan, and the (controvertial) Islamic laws.

It is to be recalled that *Agence France Press* (AFP) has recently said that the outlaws have occupied a part of Waw town after having crushed a Sudanese Army unit. The daily *Al-Siyasah* has on the other hand reported that some important decisions would be taken in the upcoming two days. It is believed that these decisions will be connected with the situation in south Sudan and the controvestial Islamic laws introduced by Numayri in 1983.

Khartoum People's Bureau Responds To U.S. Charges

JN311900 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic
1750 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Aug (SUNA) — The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison in Khartoum has categorically denied U.S. Administration allegations that it has irrefutable evidence of terrorist actions to be carried out by Libya against U.S. citizens and targets. In a statement today, the bureau asked the U.S. Administration to disclose the evidence and the names of people it claims are entrusted with this task, as well as their location and any other specific information so they can be arrested, identified, prevented from carrying out their actions, and tried before world public oninion.. The statement affirms the U.S. Administration is trying to spread false pretexts to influence world public opinion and create the appropriate circumstances for aggression against Libya.

The statement also affirms Libya rejects terrorism on the whole and in detail because the Libyan people are a victim of terrorism, especially state terrorism, adding that if the U.S. Administration fails to present irrefutable evidence for its accusations against Libya, Libya will view its allegations as aimed at committing aggression against the Libyan people for adhering to certain political and ideological beliefs — a fact showing this administration does not abide by any international accord or respect any political system or belnef, or peaceful coexistence among people.

The statement describes the U.S. threats as colonialism and describes Reagan as the 20th century's Hitler, who wants to destroy the world. The statement affirms that if the international community does not face up to its responsibility to deter the U.S. Administration's practices and threats, the Libyan people will have no choice but to confront it and prepare themselves for death.

AL-MAJALLAH Queries SPLA Spokesman on Airliner

PM021230 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
27 Aug-2 Sep 86 p 14

[Unattributed interview with John (Luke), London spokesman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] The whole world is wondering why you shot down a civilian airliner at this particular time after [Sudanese Prime Minister] Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Moscow and after his meeting with [SPLM-SPLA Leader] John Garang, and while preparations were under way for the constitutional conference.
[Answer] There is a state of war in southern Sudan. We noticed some time ago that civilian planes were carrying out operations for the government and army. We also noticed that the Sudanese Army was using a new type of aircraft, which it did not have before, to raid our positions. Furthermore, we had information that a massive attack was soon going to be launched against our forces. For all these reasons we announced over the radio on 15 August that we would hit any plane violating the airspace of any of 10 specified towns, including Malakal, Juba, Waw, and Bentui. The government disregarded our warning and sent a Sudanese Airlines plane to Malakal. So we carried out our ultimatum.

[Question] You talk with such ease about the killing of 60 people, including 12 children? Also, had the people heard your ultimatum on their radios they would not have boarded that plane and would not have risked their lives.
[Answer] That is not true. Everyone in Khartoum and elsewhere can hear our broadcasts, and so can Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who should have realized that our ultimatum was a serious one. This is war. An ultimatum is an ultimatum. We are very sorry that some people were killed, but many others have also died. If any plane, civilian or military, violates our airspace again, we will hit it. We are not joking. It is true that that plane was carrying passengers to Khartoum but we do not know what it took from Khartoum to Malakal.

[Question] What evidence do you have that the government uses civilian aircraft for military purposes?
[Answer] We cannot provide the evidence but it is there. For example, the Sudanese Army now uses aircraft which it never had before and which were given to it by "fraternal" states. The Sudanese Army's planes are well known: Four F-5's — two of which we have already hit — and some helicopters and MiG-23's. The aircraft we are fighting today are Tu-22 and other aircraft.

[Question] Is there any connection between Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visits to Moscow and Addis Ababa and the recent escalation in the south? Also, does the escalation on your part mean that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has been succesful in his call on Ethiopia to negotiate with the Eritrean Liberation Front and his request for arms from the Soviet Union?
[Answer] Al-Mahdi went to the Soviet Union with certain objectives. Whether he achieved them or not has nothing to do with us.

[Question] That is not true. If Al-Mahdi's visit was successful and he got a Soviet promise of military aid and a promise to put pressure on you, it would mean the beginning of the end for you.
[Answer] We have nothing to do with the Soviet Union and we do not take orders from Ethiopia. We are an independent movement.

[Question] That is not true because your arms are Soviet arms and your relations with Ethiopia are more than important.
[Answer] Our arms are Soviet arms because we got them in the past from neighboring states or from the Sudanese Army. Our office in Addis Ababa does not come under any pressure from the government there, just as our London office does not come under pressure. Have you ever heard that Mrs Thatcher put pressure on us to stop the fighting in the south?

[Question] It seems that the recent battles in Waw and Juba and the issue of the civilian aircraft have destroyed all hopes of convening a constitutional conference. Some people hold you responsible for obstructing the search for a settlement.
[Answer] Whether a constitutional conference is held or not depends on Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. John Garang has met with him. He said he would abolish the Islamic laws but has not done so. He tried to replace Numayri's laws with Al-Ummah Party laws. He submitted the new laws to the coalition government but the

unionists rejected them on the grounds that they are non-Islamic, so he withdrew them. The old laws are still in force. We told Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi that we would attend the constitutional conference on the following conditions: abolition of the Islamic Shari'a laws and abrogation of previous agreements. We gave him 40 days. What Al-Mahdi did, however, after his meeting with John Garang was to tell the Constituent Assembly that Garang had "illusions." He then went to the Soviet Union to ask for military aid and also turned to others for the same purpose in the hope of settling the issue by military means. True, we are preparing ourselves for the constitutional conference, but self-defense comes before the constitutional conference. They think that what we say is nothing but illusions but when they find us in Khartoum they will perhaps believe that they are realities.

[Question] Does this mean that your battle will continue until you occupy Khartoum?
[Answer] It means that we are now in Juba, Malakal, and Rumbek. These areas are not more than 400 km from Khartoum.

[Question] What exactly do you want? Who are your friends in this world if you want to dissociate yourselves from the Soviets, Ethiopia, and the Council of Churches?
[Answer] We want to free Sudan from injustice. As regards our friends, they are many. The claims about our relations with the Soviets, the CIA, the KGB, or even the Mosad are mere accusations hurled at us every day.

[Question] Can you deny that Garang lived and trained in Israel for 2 years?
[Answer] And what harm is there in visiting Israel? Al-Sadat visited Israel and then went back to Egypt.

TUNISIA

KUNA Reports Execution of Religious 'Extremist'

LD030940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0915 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tunis, 3 Sep (KUNA) — The Tunisian Defense Ministry announced today the execution by firing squad of a member of an extremist religious movement, a movement that aimed at changing conditions in Tunisia by the force of arms.

In a statement, the ministry said that (Mohamed Ben Mohamed Ben Ammar Ben Lazraq) was executed yesterday by a firing squad after he was sentenced by a military court on 29 August.

The Tunisian authorities carried out the death sentence by firing squad on 31 July on (Mohamed Daoui), the leader of the extremist religious movement, and Tunisian Army Lieutenant Colonel (El-kilani el-Ouachahi), a member of the movement. (Ben Lazraq) had absconded at the time and was sentenced in absentia. However, he surrendered to Tunisian authorities about 2 weeks ago. He was then tried in his presence and the past sentence was confirmed. The Court of Appeal refused an appeal by (Ben Lazraq), and President Habib Bourguiba refused to pardon him.

Alleged Islamic Jihad Member Sentenced to Death

NC311904 Paris AFP in English
1858 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tunis, Aug 31 (AFP) — A military court here has confirmed a death sentence against a 61-year-old Tunisian, Hadj Mohamed Lazrag, who was allegedly head of a 26-member group of the Moslem fundamentalist organisation Islamic Jihad, press reports said Sunday. In a first sentence delivered July 10, a Tunis court had handed death sentences to Lazrag and three other members of the group, which comprised students and an army lieutenant who allegedly plotted to overthrow the government of President Habib Bourguiba.

Lazrag and a fellow accused, Joseph Michael, a Spaniard converted to Islam, had fled the country and were sentenced in absentia. Lazrag was then arrested in Saudi Arabia and deported to Tunisia on August 20, where he faced trial on Thursday and Friday, the reports said. The two others, Habib Dhaoui and Lieutenant Kilani Ouachachi, were executed by firing squad on July 31. No date was released for Lazrag's execution. A report of the trial said that Lazrag, a former journalist, began his career as a Moslem militant with the Islamic Tendency Movement, an opposition group that is tolerated by the government, but not officially recognised.

WESTERN SAHARA

Official Comments on Morocco's Treaty Abrogation

LD010802 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A Saharan reaction this evening: The breaking of the Oujda treaty will open up new prospects for relations between the Saharan Republic and the Libyan Jamahiriyah. This is the statement made by Bachir Mustafa Seyyed, member of the executive committee and official in charge of the permanent secretariat of the Polisario Front. This normalization, the Saharan official continued during a press conference, in no way means that the relations between the two countries were tense.

Information Ministry on Fighting

LD301953 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] A statement issued today from the liberated territories by the Sahara Ministry of Information said the Sahara People's Liberation Army is continuing its attack against and shelling of the Moroccan occupation army. The Saharan statement pointed out that the attacks carried out by the revolutionaries between the 25th and 28th of this month have led to 12 dead and a large number of injured personnel, in addition to the destruction of large quantities of weapons, equipment, and military fortifications.

ETHIOPIA

Party Group Departs for USSR, GDR, Hungary

EA021201 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Summary] A delegation led by WPE Central Committee member and minister in the National Central Planning Committee, Merise Ejigu, has left for Moscow today for a study tour of three socialist countries. After the USSR, the delegation will visit the GDR and Hungary.

EPLF Leader Issues Anniversary Message

EA021034 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0830 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Message from Romedan Mohamed Nur, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, to the Eritrean People and the international community on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Eritrean people's armed struggle; date not given; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Allow me to extend revolutionary greetings on behalf of the Central Committee and to take this important opportunity to send the following message to the heroic Eritrean people, its heroic sons and daughters, friends of our revolution and the international community at large:

Today we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of Eritrean people's struggle, an historic event. [passage omitted]

Why 25 years? Twenty-five years is quite a long time: Why did it take such a long time? How long is it going to take? [words indistinct] How is it going to be strengthened and expedited in future? These are important questions which need deep analysis: I will try to give objective and practical answers to these questions and others that can be asked.

There are various reasons that contributed to delaying the Eritrean independence issue for 40 years, of which 25 years consisted of armed struggle. It is not, as is being said in some quarters, because of internal weaknesses, but because independence eluded us. International and regional forces which posed an obstacle to the Eritrean independence struggle cannot be underestimated. Even though internal organizational weaknesses cannot be said to be among the major obstacles, it cannot be denied that they have contributed to delaying the struggle. In order to strengthen our armed struggle, identify problems, assesses our revolution, and avoid those problems which have to be avoided to minimize sacrifice and losses, I will explain by whom, what, and how we have been delayed.

The support of world government organizations, and the international community is necessary in a struggle. It does not mean that struggle cannot be waged or achieve victory without such support, because it is the struggle itself which brings about the support. The stand of the superpowers, the United States and USSR, can exert pressure in expediting or delaying a solution to political questions but cannot stop it. [passage omitted]

One of the tragedies of the Eritrean revolution was a lack of national consciousness developing alongside the armed struggle from the beginning. At the beginning of the armed struggle, narrow divisions in the organizational structure constituted an obstacle. Unless country, national interest, and forming a nation comes first and foremost and if the organization does not serve these ends alone, it is impossible to say that there is national struggle. On the contrary, the leadership's outlook at the beginning of the armed struggle was tribal, regional, and religious. To cover up this truth, excuses were made, such as the backwardness of the Eritrean social structure. However, the group that tried to lead the Eritrean revolution with narrow and wrong ideas today is still trying to divide Eritrea on tribal lines after it had failed to do so for quarter of a century.

The other opportunistic outlook, which is no different from this, is the group which calls itself democratic and considers unity to be a narrow outlook and stand, giving the reason as the backward structure of Eritrean society. This line and the narrow reactionary outlook that has been exposed has played a significant role in delaying our struggle. The second one, which is a result of the first, is organizational, relating to military operations.

The colonial army can only be fought with one national army and one national revolutionary strategy. With a divided army that is far from the revolutionary national strategy and with a force serving antipeople and antidemocratic interests, winning, let alone fighting, is impossible. The army that was established by the leadership at the beginning of the struggle with its out-of-date outlook has played a major role in delaying the struggle and has caused untold suffering for the people. The human and material losses caused by the campaign to establish a narrow outlook and organization and to crush the democratic movements of people and patriots have played a major role in delaying our struggle. Even now, these groups are trying various tactics in order to establish different forces to protect their interests and [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

It cannot be denied that today on the Eritrean front, there is one strategy and one major army. As pointed out earlier, there are those anti-unity forces who try to establish armed groups to protect their interests and provoke the forces of the revolution. The colonialists and external forces that want to use them are supporting them. The Eritreans are proud of their armed struggle because they have formed one strong army. Today, there are no external forces that can use the Eritrean revolution for their own interests.

Through its determined struggle at international, regional, and internal levels for a quarter of a century and the force it has formed, the Eritrean revolution has proved that victory is certain. The victory of the people's struggle for independence has been proved not only theoretically, but practically. Even though victory is certain, to achieve it within the shortest possible time involves not only learning from experience and formulating a strong national democratic line for the future by assessing the situation, but also strong policy, organization, and strategies as well.

First, to strengthen the organization: This is an important, basic, and decisive question that has to be considered a priority before any policy or program. To realize it:

1. The Eritrean people and all its patriotic sons must keep up the strength they have shown during the 25 years of armed struggle. Not only in protracted war, but even in a short battle, patience is an important factor for victory. During the past 25 years, we have proved to all those who despised us, wanted to destroy us and defeat us, that we are not to be despised, destroyed, and defeated. Repeatedly, we will prove that we can never be tired and that we are as strong as steel.

2. Let us strengthen the national democratic line of our revolution, including the experience we have gained, and all heavy artillery, tanks, and fortifications, which were not gifts. But they are not to be kept in a museum as souvenirs. The EPLF, the people's militia, and all Eritrean democratic forces must use them and care for them.

3. All our national resources must be used for the ongoing struggle and forces of the revolution. The means of the Eritrean people, who number about 3 million, is limited. Maybe this was one of the reasons why the colonialists were being encouraged to destroy us. On top of the many years of struggle, emigration, scattering, and not helping each other have harmed them. There is no victory without sacrifice. First of all, the Eritrean people must give their lives, property, money, knowledge, and all their ability for the guarantee of their rights, which they have defended for 25 years.

4. To reject traitors and those who divide people. This is not new to the Eritrean people. As long as there is colonialism and its collaborators, as long as those who want to make use of the revolution are there, and as long as cheap and greedy people are there, the appearance of traitors may be less, but it will not completely dissapear.

To be indifferent to traitors and elements of division can encourage not only the traitors, but external forces that want to use them and who can weaken the revolution by exposing it to harmful obstacles. For this reason, it is the responsibility of all Eritreans to reject all traitors who may appear in different guises.

5. To work hard for national convergency. The other means the external and internal enemies are using to destroy the Eritrean people's struggle, and which they do not consider any less effective than their large numbers and arms, is the psychological and political propaganda they are waging to scatter the Eritrean people and discourage them. They are afraid of the successful steps taken toward national convergence and they are trying to sabotage it in various ways. The Eritrean people must reject efforts being made to scatter them for few material gains and comfrot and work tirelessly for national convergence.

When we go beyond the internal situation of our organization, at our regional level, there are policies and steps to be taken which must be explained:

1. The importance of our historical relations with Ethiopian people's struggles for democracy and self-determination is very important. It cannot be defined by short-term positive or negative developments. As stated earlier, even though those who claim to be for the unity of nationalities and those who wanted to use the Eritrean revolution as a tactical instrument, consider its genuine democratic force as their enemy, and are trying to weaken it, the Eritrean revolution must tirelessly work to strengthen existing friendly relations with the Ethiopian people's democratic struggle.

2. Their existing friendship and strategic bond with the Arab world cannot be changed, regardless of what political change comes, unless we are erased from the map. The Eritrean people are confirming this historical question not because they want money, praise, or possessions. We must work tirelessly to strengthen this friendship.

3. It is no secret that some opportunist Eritrean groups who want to capitalize on Arab sentiment have pushed aside the nationalist nature of the Eritrean revolution and are presenting it as Arab nationalism, creating a wrong impression. It is also known that some Arab countries, knowingly or unknowingly, were supporting the baseless deceit of these groups and were harming the Eritrean people's struggle. Truth, however, cannot be hidden forever and the Eritrean people's struggle will work tirelessly to correct this wrong outlook and its results.

4. To those forces in our region who sided with the colonialists and bled the Eritrean revolution and those who openly became enemies, as well as those who are trying to weaken the national democratic force, we warn that this will only harm the poor people of Eritrea who are struggling for their genuine rights. We call on them to stop meddling.

Regarding Africa, bearing in mind the size of the continent and its problems, added to our revolutionary task to change the incorrect outlook and get more support through a positive approach in the future, we have to work hard to widen and strengthen friendship and cooperation with antiracist and democratic forces in Africa. This is essential for the victory of the Eritrean revolution.

On the international level, even though the Eritrean revolution does not underestimate the historical sabotage the United States and USSR carried out as superpowers and the problems this created, it has to wage a political, diplomatic, and propaganda campaign in order to win international support from governments, organizations, and associations.

At this juncture, it [the Eritrean revolution] calls on the United Nations, which is legally responsible for leading the Eritreans into suffering and armed struggle by ignoring the issue of the Eritrean people and patriots, to open its eyes and ears to the Eritrean people's just struggle and find a peaceful political solution.

Today, 1 September 1986, the EPLF reiterates that it will continue with the armed struggle which started on 1 September 1961 with the Eritrean people with more determination until final victory. There is no doubt that the Ethiopian colonizers and their collaborators will be defeated and give up after this long journey, which is nearing its final leg.

Everlasting honor for 1 September and its martyrs.

Victory for the broad masses.

Eritrean Rebels Temporarily Occupy Town, Kill 57

EA030723 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Om Hajer — Units of the EPLF and peoples militia forced two enemy battalions and one force stationed in Om Hajer [northern Ethiopia near Sudanese border] to flee and occupied the town for 5 hours. During the attack, our fighters killed 57 enemy soldiers and captured 3. They also captured 34 weapons and one radio set.

Since the remaining enemy force could not withstand the attack by our comrades, the majority fled to Sudan while the rest fled toward Humera. Those who tried to flee to Humera were swept away by the Tekeze River.

Our comrades controlled the town from 11 p.m. on 30 August till 4 a.m. the next morning.

Enemy reinforcements from Humera were attacked and forced to retreat. After our comrades left, an enemy armored car was blown up when it went over landmines planted by our fighters.

Said To Kill 80 Troops Near Asmara

EA030726 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Northern Bahri — Fighters of the EPLF and peoples militia engaged the enemy force moving from (Solomuna) in two flanks and inflicted heavy casualities on it. On 31 August, our fighters engaged one enemy force moving from Kwazien at (Digsana) and one moving from Ginda [north of Asmara] at (Giret Awli). During this 3-hour long engagement in which they were supported by helicopter and heavy weapons bombardment, the enemy suffered 80 dead, 106 wounded and 2 captured. Our forces also captured 29 Kalashnikovs, 50 RPG's and one pistol.

TANZANIA

Government Raises Prices of Staple Foods

EA021136 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1706 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The government has increased the price of corn, rice, wheat flour, and sugar effective tomorrow [2 September]. A statement issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development says that the price of corn has gone up from 7 shillings and 60 cents to 16 shillings and 80 cents per kilo. The price of rice has gone up from 14 shillings and 50 cents to 19 shillings, while the price of wheat flour has gone up from 17 shillings and 20 cents to 25 shillings and 15 cents. The price of sugar goes up from 18 shillings and 10 cents to 27 shillings and 55 cents.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development says that the price increases, which affect the Tanzanian mainland alone, are a result of the devaluation of the Tanzanian shilling. The statement adds that the consumer prices for cornmeal and beans will be fixed and published by the price commission's assistants in the various towns and regions. The government has also increased the producer prices of food crops. The new producer price of corn will be 6 shillings and 30 cents per kilo instead of 5 shillings and 80 cents. The new price of rice will be 9 shillings instead of 8 shillings and 80 cents, while that of wheat will be 7 shillings and 20 cents instead of 6 shillings and 60 cents. The new price of beans will be 14 shillings and 40 cents instead of 13 shillings and 20 cents. The other crops whose producer prices have gone up are copra, sorghum, millet, (?olive oil), sesame, groundnuts, and (?soya beans). The statement said that the government had decided to increase the producer prices in order to encourage farmers to increase production. It has also directed cooperative societies to pay new prices for the crops delivered by the farmers.

UGANDA

Authorities Affirm Border With Sudan Not Closed

JN021517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Sep (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received a note from the Ugandan authorities today saying that the Ugandan border with Sudan was not closed recently. Al-Mahdi affirmed that Sudan supports the legitimate government in Uganda and Uganda's unity and stability.

Museveni Greets Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

EA012259 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has sent a message of congratulations to the Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Great September Revolution. During our recent visit to your great country, he said, we had the opportunity of witnessing the tremendous progress that the people of the Jamahiriyah have registered under the wise guidance of the revolutionary leadership of your country. We were also greatly impressed, he added, by the resolve and solidarity of the Libyan people in defending their independence and sovereignty. It is my sincere hope, he declared, that as you celebrate this occasion, the ties of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation between our two countries will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of our people.

Government Detains 25 for Plotting Overthrow

EA022054 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Kampala — The Ugandan Government has detained 25 people accused of planning to overthrow President Yoweri Museveni's government and to establish an autonomous kingdom of the Baganda people.

A government newspaper published by the Ministry of Information says that those arrested are leaders of a party which groups together members of the royal family in Uganda known as the Baganda royalist movement. The newspaper said that the arrests took place on 24 August at a village in the south of Kampala, adding that several documents on plans to overthrow the Ugandan Government were also seized. The group, calling itself Kirimuttu, wants the Ugandan Government to restore the kingdoms which were abolished by the former Ugandan president, Mr Milton Obote, in 1967.

Three Ministers Deny Involvement

LD022101 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Three cabinet ministers have categorically dissociated themselves from press reports implicating them in the coup plot against the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government.

Reacting to articles in two Kampala newspapers, including the government paper *The New Vision*, [that] there was an underground movement calling itself Kirimuttu working to declare an independent Buganda state, the ministers of education, Mr Mayanja Nkangi, of constitutional affairs, Mr Sam Njuba, and that of work, Mr Dan Kigozi, denied any knowledge and/or involvement in the alleged plot and described the stories as defamatory, sheer nonsense, and aiming at dividing the government of this country into Baganda and non-Baganda.

In its headline entitled, "Plot to overthrow Museveni (Bataka) implicated: 25 jailed," the (?telecast) edition of today alleges that Buganda cabinet ministers had been sent copies of letters about the move to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Uganda.

The government paper *The New Vision* under the headline, "Coup plot foiled," alleges that a letter dated 27 April 1986 by the group was copied to Baganda ministers in the government. The ministers denied the information and/or receipt of the said letters and declared their nonmembership to the said group. They warned that the law of defamation does not protect only newspaper owners and appealed to the press to be responsible and fair to everybody.

Mr Sam Njuba, who is also a founder member of the National Resistance Movement, declared that he, as a founder member, any plot against the movement from whatever source would be against him. [sentence as heard] They advised members of the press to always try to get their facts clear, adding that newspapers owe to the public what they ought to know but should not confuse them. They reiterated NRM government's commitment to provide security and unity in the country and appealed to the press to help it in this endeavor.

The minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Abu Mayanja, also denied receipt of any letter from the Kirimuttu group and told the press that the organization was a crude attempt to destabilize the government by creating suspicion among ministers and also trying to create a rift between Baganda and other Ugandans in the cabinet and the country.

He stressed that as far as he knows Baganda are loyal to the constitution. He said the group that masquerades as monarchists are antigovernment forces whose tactics have been to divide the people. He assured the press that the government will not be diverted from its clear purpose and objectives which will create unity and development in Uganda and added that enemies will be defeated, be they military, clandestine, or in any other form.

BURUNDI

Presidential Decree Dismisses Justice Minister

EA022328 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Following presidential decree number 100/62 on 2 September 1986, Vincent Ndikumasabo has been relieved of his duties as minister of justice. All previous arrangements contrary to the decree are hereby abrogated.

CAMEROON

President Biya Leaves for 4-Day Visit to FRG

AB311450 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, left the country today at the start of a 4-day official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany. President Biya, who will arrive in the West German capital, Bonn, tomorrow, is expected during his stay there to hold talks with his German counterpart, the foreign minister [words indistinct], government officials [passage indistinct].

CAR

Kolingba Grants Clemencies To Mark Anniversary

AB022115 Bangui Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The president of the republic, His Excellency General Andre Kolingba, has once again demonstrated his magnanimity. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of his coming to power, President Andre Kolingba has used his prerogative of clemency to release some of our compatriots detained and also reduce the sentences of others.

Persons convicted of assassination, murder, poisoning, and armed robbery are not affected by this measure of clemency. [passage indistinct]

Amnesty Frees Former Ministers

HK030302 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bangui, Sept 3 (AFP) — Former Interior and Civil Service Minister Gaston Ouedane and Ex-Deputy Minister for Trade Jerome Allam have been freed from jail as part of an amnesty to mark the fifth anniversary of the rule of Central African Republic President Andre Kolingba, Bangui radio said Tuesday.

The two men were jailed for 10 years for allegedly trying to overthrow Gen Kolingba in March 1982, but their sentences were recently reduced.

Former Socialist Party leader Tandelet Ozi Okito, arrested a few weeks ago for distributing anti-government leaflets, was freed, along with nine students tried for subversion last April after university demonstrations.

The former Government Supervisor of State and Semi-State Bodies, Francois Gueret, sentenced to 10 years in jail last year for subversion and insulting the head of state, had his sentence halved.

The radio said Gen Kolingba had declared the amnesty on Monday with the aim of "reducing tension in political and social life."

CHAD

Ambassador to Zaire Cited on CIR, Fighting

AB022210 Dakar PANA in French 1321 GMT 2 Sep 86

[text] Kinshasa, 2 Sep (AZAP/PANA) — Maitine Djoumbe, Chadian ambassador to Zaire, recently disclosed that the creation of the Islamic Revolutionary Council [CIR], which includes all the components of the Islamic Legion and the Libyan army based in the occupied area of Chad, constitutes a new step that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has made in his maneuvers to destabilize and occupy Chad.

In a communique issued in Kinshasa, the Chadian diplomat said that the CIR was created with the sole aim of opposing any demonstration of nationalism by Chadians in the occupied area such as the recent bloody fighting that took place between Chadian and Libyan refugees in Cotonou.

On 23 August at 0500, the ambassador said, CIR groups, including the Assifa Maqawir and Zahf al-Akhdar groups, attacked the soldiers and civilian population of Fada with the help of 106 and 107 mm guns and heavy 14,5 mm machine guns, RPG rocket-launchers, and Cascavel automatic machine guns, as well as heavy T-54, T-72 tanks and some BRDM's.

According to the communique, 30 people died in the fighting but no details are given as to whether they were Chadians and Libyans or only Libyans. The communique added that the first 54 persons who escaped from the fighting were sent to Ndjamena by plane on 28 August 1986.

Asked about the recent proposal by Sudan to help solve the conflict between Chad and Libya, he said that any mediation in the Chad-Libya crisis would be welcome if it could really contribute towards the total withdrawal of the Libyan army from northern Chad, an area of 550,000 sq km occupied by the Libyans. Maitine Djoumbe nevertheless appreciated the maturity and wisdom of the Sudanese people as well as the recent statement made by the Sudanese vice president who said "there are no Libyan troops in Sudan who could threaten Chad's security."

BENIN

Head of State Leaves for Nonaligned Summit

AB010930 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Mathieu Kerekou, our great comrade in arms, left Cotonou this morning at the head of an important delegation of our party and revolutionary state to take part in the Eighth Session of the Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries which is scheduled to open tomorrow in Harare, Zimbabwe.

The head of state was seen off at the airport by members of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the permanent committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly, the National Executive Council, the mass organizations of the party — Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, National Federation of Workers Union of Benin, Benin Revolutionary Womens' Organization, Benin Revolutionary Youth Organization, the political and administrative authorities of Cotonou, and a great number of militants.

In the VIP lounge of the Cotonou international airport, the head of state made an important statement to the press. In the statement, President Mathieu Kerekou talked about the various hot spots in the world creating tension which harms human dignity. These hot spots are notably located in southern Africa, Chad, Western Sahara, Iran and Iraq, Israel and Palestine, and Latin America.

President Kerekou pointed out the conditions under which the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement will be held.

[Begin Kerekou recording] On the eve of the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement from 1 through 6 September 1986 in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, it becomes necessary for us to draw the attention of the militants of the Beninese democratic and popular revolution to the general context in which the delegation of our party and our revolutionary state is going to attend this conference, so that all the hardworking Beninese people can once again assess the magnitude and the complexity of the political and economic situation in Africa and in the world. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

Libyan Troupes Arrive To Mark 1 Sep Anniversary

AB312046 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Aug 86

["Press Communique" issued in Ouagadougou by the National Secretariat General of Committee for the Defense of the Revolution on 31 August]

[Text] Within the framework of the commemoration of the Libyan Revolution — the 1st September Revolution — a 197-member delegation comprising Libyan Revolutionary Committee and People's Grassroot Congress Members, arrived in our country on Saturday, 30 August, 1986. In return, 96 militants of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR] went to Tripoli today, 31 August 1986.

This exchange falls within the framework of the strengthening of bonds of solidarity and friendship between our two revolutions and the political struggle against imperialism for the liberation of the people. In this connection, several popular shows have been slated for Ouagadougou and in the provinces with the joint participation of the two Libyan troupes and the Burkinabe troupes.

The National Secretariat General of the CDR, therefore, calls on all militants of the Democratic and Popular Revolution to participate massively in these festivities which show the friendship between our two people's.

The first show, according to the communique, will take place tomorrow, 1 September, from 1700 at the People's House.

GHANA

DPRK Vice Premier Continues Visit, Calls on Rawlings

AB300926 Accra Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The visiting vice premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Chong Chun-ki, last night paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle Osu. They held talks behind closed doors. Briefing newsmen later, Mr Chong said their discussions centered on cooperation, especially in agriculture. He also briefed Chairman Rawlings about recent developments on the reunification of the two Koreas and attempts by the United States to cause division in the peninsula. Mr Chong cited as an example a joint military exercise being carried out by the United States and South Korea in the region. He said all proposals by North Korea to bring about peace in the area have been frustrated by the U.S. imperialists.

Mr Chong commended Ghanaians for their efforts to build a new society under the leadership of Flight Lt Rawlings. Present at the meeting was Mr P.V. Obeng, a member of the PNDC and chairman of committee of secretaries.

Departs; Trade Pact Slated

AB301554 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Ghana and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] are to sign a trade agreement to further promote the cordial relations between them. This was made known to newsmen by the vice premier of the DPRK, Mr Chong Chun-ki, before he flew to Sierra Leone, after a week's visit to Ghana. Mr Chong said under the agreement, Ghana will export Bauxite, gold, diamond, cocoa, shea butter, and other agricultural produce to the DPRK. On the other hand, the DPRK will export fertilizer, farm machinery, machine tools, glassess, iron products, as well as industrial goods.

Mr Chong said the discussions he and his delegation held with government leaders have enabled them to deepen their understanding of Ghana's situation, and to explore other areas for further cooperation. The visit, he said, has also helped them to learn about the tremendous efforts being made by the PNDC to rebuild the country.

On the nonaligned summit in Harare, Mr Chong hoped the movement would try to frustrate imperialist maneuvres by holding high the banner of independence.

Greetings Sent to Libya on 1 Sept Anniversary

AB010935 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the Al-Fatih revolution which falls today, the office of the political counsellor for CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] has sent fraternal greetings to the people of Libya. The message said Ghanaians are convinced that no imperialist maneuvers can deter Libyans from their chosen course. It notes that recent events involving Libya and the United States have given the progressive world enough evidence of the courageous stand of the Libyan people in their determination to guard their hard-won freedom. The message condemned U.S. preparations to launch another attack against Libya, saying the only crime of the people of Libya is their vehement rejection of imperialist domination. It is the fervent wish of the office of the political counsellor for CDR's that the Libyan revolution continue to grow ever stronger for the sake of the children of tomorrow who will definitely reap the fruits of those who make sacrifices today.

Delegation Leaves for Celebration

AB311905 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] A 7-member government delegation, led by a member of the PNDC, P.V. Obeng, left Accra today for Libya to participate in the 17th anniversary celebration of 1 September Al-Fatih Revolution. The delegation includes the secretary for youth and sports, Ato Austin; representatives of the National Secretariat of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, and the Ministry of Defense. According to Mr Obeng, he will hold discussions with the leadership of the Libyan revolution on bilateral and international issues, as well as the situation in the Mediterranean and southern Africa. The delegation, which will be away for 3 days, was seen off by the PNDC member responsible for security and foreign affairs, Captain Kodjo Tsikata, and the charge d'affaires of the Libyan People's Bureau, (Oumar el-Gadhi).

Obeng Speaks in Tripoli

AB011835 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, and Chairman of the Committee of Secretaries, Mr P.V. Obeng, has expressed Ghana's solidarity with Libya over renewed threats by the United States to invade Libya for the second time. Speaking in Tripoli where he is leading a government delegation to the 17th anniversary of the Al-Fatih Revolution, Mr Obeng emphasized that Ghana is with Libya because no attack against her can be justified.

On alleged Libyan involvement in terrorist attacks, he said the ball is now in the court of the United States, since Libya has challenged Washington to prove that Libya is planning to attack American targets in Europe.

The PNDC member appealed to Arab countries to unite and give moral and military support to Libya.

PNDC Delegation Returns

AB021855 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Ghana's delegation to the 17th anniversary celebration of the Libyan revolution has returned home. It was led by P.V. Obeng, PNDC member and chairman of Committee of Secretaries.

Speaking to newsmen on behalf of the delegation, the secretary for youth and sports, Ato Austin, said the anniversary activities were impressive. They demonstrated the strength and solidarity with which many countries, including Ghana, share with Libya in the face of U.S. aggression against it.

He said that during a meeting with the Libyan prime minister, Major Jallud, bilateral relations were reviewed. They also discussed global issues like the situation in Africa, the Middle East, and the encroachment of imperialism into other areas of the world.

Assessing the revolutionary processes in both countries, Ato Austin emphasized that Maj Jallud saw in Ghana's revolution a purity of thought that will no doubt make the desired impact in the overall revolution in Africa. According to Ato Austin, most countries reaffirmed their determination to defend the gains so far made in their revolutions. He said the delegation also conferred with leaders of Romania, Hungary, Malta, Sudan, Burkina Faso and Mauritania.

Radio Hails Ortega Visit, Condemns U.S. Policy

AB281622 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Kojo Yanka Commentary]

[Text] The visit of Daniel Ortega, his wife and his galant men from Nicaragua, comes at a very opportune time. First, this historic visit goes beyond just reciprocating the one made in 1984 to Nicaragua by the leader of Ghana's revolution, Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings. The visit symbolizes the revolutionary brotherhood existing between the two countries, which is in the line with revolutionary internationalism. The second reason why this visit is opportune is that it is coming at a time when the need for closer cooperation and solidarity among Third World countries is so crucial.

Ghana and Nicaragua both belong to the progressive community, which is mobilizing world opinion against imperialist expansion, apartheid, racism and Zionism, and this visit should strengthen the resolve of both countries in this task. There is so much Ghana shares with Nicaragua that this visit should be able to bring not only the governments, but more particularly, the revolutions together. First, what probably should be of great benefit to us is the opportunity to know at first hand, the nature, character and progress of the Sandinista Revolution. Nicaragua is a country of only 3 million people; 85 percent of the people are Roman Catholics. This is a country which the U.S. Administration is using every opportunity to destabilize.

Since 19 July 1979, when the Sandinista Revolution swept away the corrupt, dictatorial Somoza dynasty, and particularly since the inauguration of President Ronald Reagan, the United States has used the liberation war in neighboring El Salvador as a pretext for overthrowing Daniel Ortega's regime. Since 1981, the United States has trained and equipped over 15,000 counterrevolutionaries, and recently has voted $100 million in further support to bring the Sandinista Revolution to its knees. The United States has supplemented this wicked strategy with a massive buildup of the Honduran Armed Forces.

Still not satisfied with the U.S. economic blockade against this freedom loving country, the Reagan administration has pressurized the IMF, the World Bank, and private U.S. banks to withdraw all forms of assistance to Nicaragua. Again, the United States is busily mining Nicaraguan waters, against all international norms of decency and self-respect. But the Nicaraguans, armed with a solid commitment to the defense of their fatherland, have proved invincible.

The U.S. action is not only barbaric and primitive; it exposes the hypocrisy in Western talk about liberty, justice, peace and democracy. The suffering of oppressed people anywhere in the world, particularly in Latin America and South Africa, derives from this American principle of determining who should be free or not be free. The disgraceful and shameful invasion of Grenada is still fresh in our minds. The intimidation of Cuba and Libya is an open secret, and it is a fact that if the contrast fail in their efforts to destabilize the Ortega regime, th United States will itself repeat its Grenada exercise.

But the defiance of Daniel Ortega and his heroic people against superpower threats and bullying should be a weapon which all suffering Third World people need to adopt to ensure total freedom. The Nicaraguan struggle should be seen as part and parcel of the worldwide revolutionary search for dignity, freedom and justice for the world's oppressed people. History has always been on the side of those who have been oppressed and exploited, and are resolved to struggle. The Ghana revolution is certainly richer by the visit of Commandant Daniel Ortega, and the solidarity it enjoys in the common struggle against imperialism and all forms of foreign domination.

British MP Calls Visa Decision 'Racist'

AB021400 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The British Government's decision to impose visa controls on visitors from five Commonwealth countries including Ghana, has been described as racist in character. The shadow home secretary for the British opposition Labor Party, Gerald Kaufman, described the move as an act of outright racialism. He observed that the Conservative government of Mrs Margaret Thatcher will in future allow whites from racist South Africa into Britain without visas while visas will be required from parents and other family members of British citizens living and working in Britain. Yesterday, the British Government decided that visitors from Ghana, Nigeria, India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh will in the future be required to obtain visas from their countries before traveling to Britain. The decision is aimed at clamping down what is described as illegal immigration. Even though the new requirement has not come into force, the home secretary, Douglas Hurd, warned that if a new wave of travelers from the affected countries arrive before the visa operation starts, the government might impose it immediately.

CDR Official Cautions Against Cedi Devaluation

AB301[illegible]2 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The political counsellor for the economic development of CDR's, Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Assasie, has said that although periodic reviews of the official exchange rate of the cedi are perfectly normal in determining the performance of the key sectors of the economy, care must be take not to overburden the deprived and poorer sections of the community. He said the magnitude and frequency of adjustments, especially of the exchange rate, have complex implications.

Col Assasie made these remarks at a news conference in Accra this morning to make the stand of the national secretariat of the CDR's known on the current debate on the national economic situation. The political counsellor said often the burdens that tend to flow from currency adjustments fall disproportionately heavily on the deprived and poor without adequate and corresponding compensatory benefits. He said the poor, who constitute the core of the revolution, must not be unnecessarily burdened in the pursuit of economic growth.

On the assistance of the IMF, Col Assasie cautioned that while complying with its reasonable demands and conditions, the direction and character of the growth of the national economy must remain consistent with the revolutionary objectives. He said it is clear that access to extra foreign exchange resources for the second phase of the ERP [economic recovery program] is necessary to consolidate and sustain the gains made under ERP 1. These conditions, however, need careful examination, and where they are found to be arbitrary, compliance without critical examination may compromise Ghana's sovereignty, and jeopardize efforts to break this stranglehold of foreign domination.

The political counsellor warned that Ghanaians must be wary of any unjustified pressures to privatize potentially viable sectors of the economy. Col Assasie said the issue of inefficiency and mismanagement associated with the performance of certain state enterprises must not be confused with the principles of public control and social ownership of these enterprises. He therefore suggested retraining and correct orientation of all staff, especially those in the managerial category, who are found deficient.

Militiamen Arrest Aliens Involved in Currency Deals

AB311423 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Millions of cedis and thousands of foreign currencies were seized from a number of aliens arrested in Accra yesterday afternoon for engaging in currency trafficking. The foreign monies included U.S. dollars, CFA francs, Deutsche marks, and naira. According to the IMC [expansion unknown] Chairman of the Accra District Civil Defense Organization, Lieutenant (Retired) J.K. Banbill, militiamen, acting on a tip-off, cordoned off and searched an area at (Okai Shi) in Accra near the Swiss Air office building and Makola market. The suspects pretended to be engaged in selling mere sacks, twine, and other minor goods, including suiting materials to cover up their dubious activities. The currencies were concealed under the empty sacks. The actual amounts of cedis and foreign currencies found on the suspects were not immediately made available to the press. The suspects, whose names are being withheld for security reasons, are on bail pending further investigations.

LIBERIA

Breakdown of 1986-87 National Budget Given

AB021245 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The breakdown of the national budget for fiscal 1986-87 has been given. Speaking at a press conference in Monrovia yesterday, project bureau director Rudolph Johnson said the $366.37 million budget will reflect an allocation of $37.7 million for national security, $42.9 million for education, and $30 million for health. He said the budget also allocated $37.6 million for agriculture, $38.2 million for debt servicing, $31.1 million for public works and rural development, and $108.5 million for development expenditure. [all figures as heard]

Mr Johnson said $209.6 million of the budget will be raised through various taxes and $28 million in grants; $128.77 million deficit is expected to be financed by $28.2 million economic support fund, $57.58 million project loans, $20 million from [words indistinct] while the net balance of $23.01 million will have to be funded through additional taxes.

Banned DAILY OBSERVER To Resume Publication

AB302222 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] The *Daily Observer* newspaper, which has been absent from the market for some 20 months due to closure by government, is resuming publication on Monday, 1 September 1986. A press release from the *Liberian Observer* Corporation, publishers of the *Observer*, said the newspaper will appear 5 days a week, from Monday through Friday, while its sister paper, the *Sunday Observer*, will appear as usual on Saturday mornings.

Teachers, Government Reach Agreement

AB292135 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] As the 30-day grace period given government ends on Sunday, August 31, 1986, the national executive committee of the National Union of Liberian Teachers [NULT] deems it expedient to inform all public school teachers throughout the country of the following developments during the 30-day grace period: That following (?intensive) negotiations with government, it has been agreed upon that a new salary will be reflected on July salary checks and not August as was previously suggested. That to avoid further delay in the payment of the transportation allowance, the last two quarters have been combined making it $144, and the first batch of transportation checks will be released on Monday, September 1, 1986. That with the collective effects and efforts now being mounted by the ministries of Education, Finance, and NULT executives there is no reason why all the transportation checks could not be released on or before Friday, September 5.

The executive committee feels that to launch a stay-home action with the above developments will not be in the best interest of our profession. Therefore, the committee appeals to all teachers to continue normal duties until they get a word from the headquarters.

MALI

President Moussa Traore Leaves for Harare Summit

AB310958 Bamako Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Moussa Traore, left Bamako this morning for Harare to attend the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. [passage omitted]

DPRK Economic Delegation Arrives for Visit

AB292212 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] lead by Comrade Song Hui-Chol, vice minister for external economic affairs [title as heard], arrived in Bamako this afternoon by a special flight. This visit by the vice minister of the DPRK for economic affairs with foreign countries, including ours, is in the framework of the strengthening of the political and economic relations between Mali and Korea. It is a follow-up to the friendly official visit paid by our head of state to the DPRK from 22 to 23 June 1986, during which the two parties agreed to do everything possible to further consolidate existing projects. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Babangida Leaves for Harare Nonaligned Summit

AB311558 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida left Lagos today for Harare where he will attend the summit of the nonaligned nations opening in the Zimbabwean capital tomorrow. The presidential entourage to the 6-day summit include the general officer commanding 1 Mechanized Division, Brigadier (Peter Ademohiye); the minister of Abuja, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi; and the minister of education, Prof Jubril Aminu.

President Babangida and his team are expected back in Lagos next Sunday.

Government Sending Relief to Cameroon Gas Victims

AB021534 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Federal Government is sending relief materials worth more than 2 million naira to Cameroon in aid of victims of the toxic gas explosion at Lake Nios near Wum. The minister for special duties, Air Vice Marshal Ishaya Shekari, said in Lagos today that the materials included 500 tons of rice, 500 tons of maize, and 5,000 blankets. In addition, a donation of half a million dollars [as heard] is being made. The Nigerian Air Force has started flying the relief materials to Douala. The Nigerian National Shipping Line will carry the bulk of the rice consignment.

Air Vice Marshal Shekari said that the Federal Government will send geologists and other experts to participate in the study of the unfortunate phenomenon, as well as seek ways and means of preventing a future occurrence. The toxic gas explosion in Cameroon left about 2,000 people dead.

New Move Attempts To Control ECOWAS Movement

AB020812 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The Immigration Department is to deploy its officers to each local government as part of efforts to control the movement of citizens of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS. The director of immigration, Malam Muhammadu Damulak, announced this in Calabar, Cross River State. He said the move became necessary following Nigeria's signing of the phase 2 of the ECOWAS protocol agreements on free movement of citizens in the Community. Malam Damulak also stated that the department was proposing to open 100 new control posts in addition to the existing 45.

SENEGAL

DPRK Minister for Economic Affairs Arrives on Visit

AB291020 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs, arrived in Dakar this afternoon for a 2-day visit to our country. He is heading an important delegation. He was welcomed on arrival by minister of rural development, Famara Ibrahim Sagna. During his stay in our country, the DPRK minister of external economic affairs will be received in audience by several ministers and the president of the Republic. Here is the statement made by the North Korean minister at the VIP Lounge at the Dakar Yoff Airport.

[Begin Chong recording in Korean fading into French translation]. I would first of all like to thank the minister of agriculture and his associates for the kind invitation and the warm reception accorded our delegation on our arrival. As you know, His Excellency President Abdou Diouf paid a visit to our country last June, that is 2 months ago, and this was a very important event, especially as it helped to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries. We will take advantage of this visit to discuss the implementation of decisions by our Great Leader concerning cooperation in the fields of agriculture and construction, and the joint exploitation of some sectors which are likely to contribute toward the development of our friendship and solidarity with the Senegalese people. [end recording]

SIERRA LEONE

DPRK Vice Premier, Delegation Arrive 30 Aug

AB301840 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Freetown, Aug 30 (AFP) — North Korea's vice premier, Chong Chun-ki, arrived here Saturday on a three-day visit at the invitation of the governing council of the ruling party, the All-People's Congress (APC), it was announced.

Mr Chong Chun-ki and his four-man delegation, who arrived from Ghana, will pay a courtesy call on President Momoh, the speaker of parliament, William Conteh, and hold high-level talks with officials of the APC.

North Korea has a number of development projects in this West African state, including an agricultural team.

Visit With Momoh

AB021234 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Sept 86

[Text] The 3-man high-powered delegation from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by the vice premier, Mr Chong Chun-ki, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the secretary general and leader of the party, President J.S. Momoh, at State House.

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki, who is also the alternate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, said that he had followed with admiration President Momoh's policy of constructive nationalism which, under the banner of the APC [All People's Congress] and the new order, has scored a number of successes in discipline and accountability. He described the president's ideology of strengthening the [word indistinct] as appropriate to the ideal of developing nations, which requires responsible public officers who are honest and devoted to duty. Vice Premier Chong commended President Momoh for launching the green revolution, which he said, was the correct (?solution) for development under the present circumstances. Turning to the events in his country, the envoy gave an excellent account of the (?current situation) in the Korean Peninsula and called on Sierra Leoneans and the international community to do everything possible to ensure the reunification of Korea.

Welcoming the delegation on behalf of the government, the Government Council, the Central Committee, and people of Sierra Leone President Momoh said because of the difficult times the country was going through economically it was not possible to accord the delegation a more elaborate reception. The head of state called on the Korean leader, President Kim Il-song and the vice premier for more DPRK presence in Sierra Leone and suggested that the Koreans involve themselves in the massive agricultural rice projects in the country. The president expressed the hope that at the end of the visit there would be greater understanding and cooperation between the two parties and peoples. The delegation also called on the minister of state for party affairs, Mr E. T. Kamara at the party's secretariat. During discussions, the visiting Korean vice premier briefed Mr Kamara on the current situation in the Korean Peninsula. Welcoming the delegation, Mr Kamara revealed that the party intends to reactivate the (?Old Levan) College into a Youth and Agricultural training college. Mr Kamara said that the APC and the government were now actively engaged in laying the foundation for the green revolution program. He commended the Korean people for what he called their tremendous pride in national development. Also yesterday, the visiting Korean delegation paid a courtesy call on the speaker of the Parliament, Mr William Conteh. The vice premier was also taken on a conducted tour of Parliament by the clerk of Parliament, Mr (S.N. Kay).

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 45 Dead, Helicopter Shot Down

MB021002 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] UNITA rebels in Angola claim to have shot down a Soviet-supplied helicopter and killed 45 government soldiers. However, UNITA has acknowledged the death of nine of its guerrillas with many more wounded in recent heavy fighting. The Angolan Government has issued no confirmation or comment on the UNITA allegations. This claim brings to 21 the number of MiG aircraft and combat helicopters allegedly brought down by UNITA fighters since its leader Jonas Savimbi visited Washington and got pledges of U.S. arms aid reportedly including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

MOZAMBIQUE

Renamo Claims Responsibility for Rail Sabotage

PA021402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1236 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Sep (EFE) — The insurgent Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) claimed responsibility for the destruction of four stretches of a railway joining Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Beira, in a communique released today.

The rail sabotage took place in Tica, Garuzo, and Inhamizua, near Beira (central Mozambique), which is the main venue for Zimbabwean exports, Renamo stated.

According to Renamo, they also attacked barracks maintained by the Zimbabwean expeditionary forces in Banzula and Matola, Sofala Province, in central Mozambique. In the action, they seized 3 T-34 combat vehicles, 5 BTR-152 armored vehicles, and killed "193 Mozambican and 17 Zimbabwean soldiers."

The actions occurred in late August, but were not announced until now to coincide with the summit of nonaligned countries in Harare, capital of Zimbabwe.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Speaks on Regional, Domestic Issues

Calls for End to Past Quarrels

MB021737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight called on all African leaders to bury imported quarrels of the past and to get together for the sake of the continent's survival.

Opening the Free State National Party congress here, he said the time had come for a new wind of hope to blow through Africa. He repeated his offer to hold talks with leaders of west and southern Africa to resolve the problems of the subcontinent, saying that his government held the key to unlock a future of peaceful co-existence in the region.

The world should stop pretending that the problems of Africa and the sub-continent could be solved by the destruction of the existing order in South Africa. No solution to the problems of the continent and the subcontinent could be found without the active participation of South Africa. Any interference by the superpowers would merely reflect their determination to serve their own ends.

Southern Africa should be given the opportunity to develop its rich potential. Unfortunately, the Western powers were not really interested in contributing towards this solution, but were merely concerned about what benefits they could derive, even from its destruction. They were more intent on their role in the super-power play.

It would not be up to the Western powers to resolve the problems of southern Africa but to the southern African states themselves to do so.

He wished to say to South Africa's critics they would "be surprised" at the reaction he had already received from Africa on his earlier offer of cooperation and dialogue.

"I welcome this reaction. I undertake to treat these contacts as confidential but, on this basis, I want to make another offer to Africa. Let us as the leaders of this continent come together, here in Africa, and not on other continents, to reflect on our own problems and seek solutions. Let us, for the sake of Africa, bury our imported quarrels and tackle our many problems together," he said.

Discusses African Cooperation

MB021804 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1747 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — Africa's leaders should bury the imported quarrels on the continent for the sake of Africa and tackle its many problems together, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. Opening the [Orange] Free State National Party's congress here, he said that if the Western powers were not really interested in contributing towards solving Africa's problems, the continent's leaders would have to do so themselves. [passage omitted]

A prerequisite for all this was "the termination of the hate, suspicion and ideological discord which keeps the level of conflict so high in southern Africa." This was why he had made the offer of dialogue on military security and stability in southern Africa.

"We do not need foreign ideologies and troops in Africa, we need peace and cooperation. Africa will be much better off without Cubans ... the Cubans are like termites — they devour the African states everywhere they are brought in."

"Southern Africa should be afforded the full opportunity to develop its rich potential. But the world must first stop pretending that the problems of the subcontinent can be solved by the destruction of the existing order in South Africa. It is impossible to harm South Africa without throwing the rest of southern Africa into the abyss. Let us build rather than destroy. Africa must stand up from its suffering."

In many fields, South Africa offered the key to unlock the wealth and resources of the region. [passage omitted]

'New Wind' Needed in Africa

MB022029 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1949 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The time had come for a new wind to blow through Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said here tonight.

Opening the congress of the Orange Free State National Party here, he said the original wind of change had indeed become an African storm threatening the very existence and survival of the nations on the continent.

"It has little to do with apartheid. It has much to do with the survival of the continent."

The time had come for that wind to be seen in the realities of the present situation.

"The time has come for a new wind in Africa, a wind to blow away the legacies of the past, and to bring to Africa a new hope. The wind of change must become a wind of hope."

President Botha said that when, in 1960, the former British prime minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, had addressed Parliament in Cape Town and said the wind of change was blowing through the continent, he was in a sense correct, but he was addressing the wrong audience on the wrong issues.

"As a leader of a colonial power, he should even then have known what the real needs of the African people were."

Today more than a quarter of a century later, the British foreign secretary stated during a recent trip to southern Africa that the winds of change had become a tempest.

"Like Macmillan, Sir Geoffrey too was correct only to a certain degree, but for the wrong reasons. The wind of change has indeed become an African storm threatening the very existence and survival of the nations on this continent.

"Africa today is a continent betrayed by those who held its future in trust. The former imperial nations are now far removed from the misery they helped cause on this continent and elsewhere in the Third World. They, and the new imperialists in Africa, afford themselves the expediency to pay only lip service to the needs of the suffering millions of our continent who suffer in appalling poverty, famine and disease. They hide their guilt behind the campaign against South Africa.

"That is the wind that has been blowing through Africa — not only since the time of Macmillan — but indeed for a much longer time. In their deliberations, the non-aligned nations gathering in Harare should heed these realities underlying their present dilemma.

To come to South Africa in 1960, or in 1986, and to talk to us about a wind of change, and a tempest, is nothing but the greatest injustice and insult to the peoples of Africa."

President Botha said he wished to say to leaders of the Third World and to the leaders of the non-aligned nations in Harare "stop being blind-folded and exploited by the major powers. They care for nothing else but their own wealth and interests. Open your eyes to the realities of your situation."

President Botha said South Africa had much to offer to change Africa's situation of misery into an opportunity for survival. To date, the reaction from Western quarters to his offer of cooperation with regard to the solution of the problems in the southern African region, had been half-hearted and in some respects, even strange.

"The British Foreign Office was negative from the outset. The initial American reaction, from President Reagan, was very positive. Shortly afterwards, however, he was repudiated by the American State Department. America is apparently only interested in talking to us about so-called apartheid and not about our role in solving Africa's problems.

"One month the Western countries say that South Africa holds the key to the political and economic recovery of southern Africa. The next moment they refuse to allow South Africa to make its contribution.

Surely that is irrational."

RSA 'Key' to Africa's Future

MB030450 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2226 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The world was quarrelling with South Africa while it was the only country that held the key to the survival of Africa, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight. He addressed a packed Bloemfontein city hall, officially opening the Orange Free State National Party congress.

He said the winds of change of (former British Minister Mr) Harold Macmillan, the tempest of change of Sir Geoffrey Howe, and the legacies of the colonial flight from Africa had made no impact on the tragedy that was unfolding on the continent today.

Africa "is faced with chaos, death and murder," he said.

"And the world is quarelling with South Africa, the only country that holds the key to Africa, instead of allowing us to turn the key and let Africa live. Whether sanctions come or not, whether military onslaughts come against us or not , we will not sell out our stability," the state president said.

Australia was not interested in black people — it wanted sanctions because it wanted to sell fruit. "Canada does not love black people, it wants export markets," he said. America wanted only to speak to South Africa on apartheid and not about its role in seeking solutions for Africa.

"They first want us to implement their prescriptions and commit suicide and then only then will they restore us in a leadership role in Africa. That will be the day ..."

South Africa was being kicked out of world bodies and the accusers then set themselves up as its judges and crucified South Africa as the scapegoat of the world.

"But it is not us or apartheid who created hunger in Africa or let loose the winds of change and destruction," Mr Botha said.

He was not scared to meet black leaders, as he had done in the past by meeting leaders such as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

"I am not scared because I have a case to put and because we have a contribution to make," Mr Botha said.

Only yesterday, while the leaders of the non-aligned states were meeting in Harare, a prominent plenipotentiary from a distant African country came to discuss Africa in Cape Town. He had asked to see the country and he was doing so at present.

"The message that he has sent to his president is that what is being said about South Africa is not true. He told me this yesterday," President Botha said.

Mr Botha said he hoped tonight or tomorrow the leaders gathered in Harare would heed his warnings.

"Because unless they are prepared to face up to and accept the facts, Africa will go down the drain."

Leaders Must Accept Truths

MB021751 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1740 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The time had come for African leaders to accept a number of self-evident truths, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight when he opened the Orange Free State National Party congress here.

These were that:

— Advice was being given to them by the superpowers from the West and the East, and this was only leading them to conflict and the road to disaster;

— The Soviet bloc's socialism and the West's exploitation could not bring them salvation;

— The world's raging about "apartheid" was pretence, and would not further reform in South Africa nor make Africa's problems disappear;

— The countries of southern Africa did not really wish to impose sanctions against South Africa because they knew they could not afford it. They were being urged on from outside Africa to pretend they were pressuring the Commonwealth and the West for sanctions against the Republic; and

— The problem was that international relations were being managed on the basis of make-believe politics. Facts, the truth and honesty did not form a rational part of the politics of today.

"The truth is that the countries of the communist world want to establish an anti-Western communist regime here," Mr Botha said. "The countries of the West, for various reasons, are not able or willing to oppose that aim ... some leftist Western leaders and media actually support that objective."

Mr Botha said that if he was wrong, Western leaders and other critics had to prove this, for example, by providing motivated answers to the five questions he had put to the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, during his recent visit to South Africa.

"We are still waiting for answers but, until such time as we receive them, we will work on the assumption that the campaign against us is mere pretence in the power game of the superpowers."

Repeats Offer on Holding Talks

MB021808 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1752 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight repeated his offer to hold talks with Western leaders and southern African leaders on solving problems in the subcontinent, to which he said reaction from the West had been "half-hearted."

Opening the [Orange] Free State National Party congress here, he said "we fully realise we do hold the key to unlock a future of peaceful co-existence and development for the countries and peoples of southern Africa.

"We also recognise the positive role that can be played in our region in this respect by the major powers of the world."

He had stated clearly two years ago his acceptance of the fact the major powers had world-wide interests and commitments and that it would be unrealistic to deny these were also manifest in southern Africa.

"We realise that they would wish to safeguard such interests in our region. If the aim of their involvement should be to assist their friends and allies in a meaningful way to ensure stability, peace and development, we could surely have no objection to it. We would in fact welcome it, because those are exactly our aims for southern Africa," Mr Botha said.

He therefore wished to repeat his offer to the Western powers and South Africa's neighbouring states.

"I am prepared to enter into discussions with the leaders of countries such as the United States, the members of the European Community, and with all the leaders in southern Africa on subjects such as the following:

" — Military security and stability in southern Africa;

" — Economic development, aid and mutual cooperation;

" — Agriculture and industrial development and job creation;

" — The conservation and utilisation of water resources;

" — The development and utilisation of other natural resources; and

" — Social development in the fields of health, nutrition and training.

"Africa, and especially in the region to which we belong, is punishing itself by keeping the Republic from negotiation," Mr Botha said.

Africa had to be freed of the economic and ideological chains which had shackled the people of the plundered continent for so long.

"A new Africa should be built on the ruins of five centuries of colonialism and exploitation," he said.

Comments on Proposed Joint Debates

MB022039 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — Proposed joint debates of Parliament would not lead to domination through the members of different houses voting together, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the Orange Free State National Party congress in Bloemfontein, he said voting in joint debates would take place on the same bais as in the case of Parliamentary standing committees.

"This means that members of each house will still bring out their own majority vote. There can thus be no question of domination through the combining of members of the different houses."

Mr Botha said the principle of joint debates, recommended by the Parliamentary committees on standing rules and orders, was nothing new.

"It is rather the extended application of an already existing principle."

Debates were already taking place on the joint standing committees on the same basis, he said.

"Now the principle...is being extended to certain cases of public debate on general affairs where members of the three houses of Parliament sit together. We must realise that we no longer have a Parliamentary institution such as under the British Westminster system."

Mr Botha said "self-determination" for each group on its "constitutionally-determined own affairs" would not be affected. Debates on own affaris would still be held in separate chambers. The new system would allow more effective use of MPs and ministers time, make for more effective planning, allow for more flexibility and save money.

"I thus wish to assure you that this new arrangement that was accepted holds no danger of domination but it will facilitate activities and further positive attitudes."

Calls NP Congress 'Inspiration'

MB022041 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2002 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — The message of last month's National Party federal congress in Durban was one of "inspiration, optimism and determination," the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Opening the Orange Free State National Party [NP] congress in Bloemfontein, he said the "highly successful" Durban congress had accepted motions dealing with fundamental NP policy on matters such as constitutional development, national security and economic progress.

There were still "many matters" that would be expounded in greater detail, he said. The NP would continue to bear the message of the federal congress responsibly.

"In our prevailing circumstances there is no place for weaklings and sceptics. We must stand up with pride and stand strong in our convictions. We must guard against those fears that cause people to become panic-stricken and to want to rush through all sorts of hasty and ill-considered decisions and steps. Fear and panic are twins and are worthless for a country."

Mr Botha said the "panic" of the country's "opponents" should not become that of South Africans.

"Certainty lies in strength, not in weakness. The good and the well-being of our peoples can only be found here and nowhere else. Let us now accept our responsibility in love and loyalty — towards each other and towards our fatherland."

Hecklers Removed

MB030453 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2108 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Bloemfontein, Sept 2, SAPA — Mr P.W. Botha's opening address to the Free State National Party was interrupted briefly tonight when hecklers were removed after some scuffles in a capacity crowd that packed the Bloemfontein city hall.

After several isolated interjections, the state president turned on one youth who asked when there was last an election.

"He will get it long before you dry behind the ears," Mr Botha said.

Several supporters moved in on the heckler while another heckler shouted from a different section of the hall, producing immediate retaliation from National Party supporters. The state president silently watched for just under a minute as the two youths were manhandled and then removed from the hall.

FRG TV Interviews South African President

DW021201 Baden-Baden Suedwestfunk Television Network in German 1915 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Interview with RSA President Pieter Willem Botha by correspondents Gero von Boehm and Thomas Kruchem in the president's office in Cape Town on 27 Aug; in English with superimposed German translation — recorded — DW]

[Excerpts] [Von Boehm] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen: South Africa in a state of emergency and before economic sanctions. Which way is the country drifting — into a civil war, or are compromises still possible? My colleague Thomas Kruchem and I had the opportunity to talk with the president of South Africa, Pieter Willem Botha. Mr President, does it affect you at all, when the world increasingly treats you like an outcast?

[Botha] Well, I would not say that I feel like an outcast. I would say that I am being treated unfairly. I do not feel like an outcast. I have so much to do in southern Africa. That keeps me quite busy. That is where we belong, to Africa. But I think the Western world could, in their own interest, treat us more decently, I would say, and with fewer double standards.

[Von Boehm] How is that to be understood? Are you closing the door of the laager and fighting from there?

[Botha] No. I am in a laager — everyone of us lives in a laager in his own way — but we have a laager with open doors, open gates. And we move forward through those gates into Africa. There is not a single day in Cape Town or in Pretoria, where the government has its seats, when we do not receive delegations from Africa.

[Kruchem] Looking at your country, Mr President, there is a very strong polarization between those who want change and those who want to preserve apartheid by all means. What is your position?

[Botha] I do not think that you are right by saying that there is a confrontation or a polarization between reformers and conservatives. I would say that most people in South Africa want reform. We are a lively community and most South Africans know that we must reform and must develop. A small minority clings to times long past. But they are a small minority.

[Kruchem] What policy defines your position?

[Botha] First of all you must establish the facts about South Africa. South Africa is a vast country. To travel from Cape Town to Pretoria is more or less the same distance you have between London and Vienna. Now in this vast country of ours we have different peoples with their own history, their own living standards, their own way of life, their own languages, their own cultures, and their own ideals. And one must recognize the existence of this multicultural society. Now our task is to follow a policy that will make it possible for South Africa to develop in such a way that the elements of the multicultural society will coexist, without dominating one another. And second, we have a highly developed economy and a Third World economy in the same country. We must bridge the gap between a highly develped economy and an economy typical of the Third World.

[Kruchem] By what concrete measures will you try that, for example?

[Botha] For example, by, first of all, reform in the socioeconomic field. It is useless to speak of political reform unless you raise the living standard of the people at the same time. You must house people better, train them better. You must create jobs for people, and by creating those jobs and training them to fill those jobs you create conditions for representatives of the different peoples and cultures to talk together about their common problems. At the same time everybody must have the right to deal with specific matters concerning their own rights.

[Kruchem] Does that really mean power-sharing?

[Botha] Yes, to a certain extent, as far as common interests are concerned. No, as far as specific groups are concerned.

[Von Boehm] Sharing of power should be the basis for all reforms?

[Botha] As far as common interests are concerned, yes.

[Von Boehm] Most people say that the reforms are not fast enough because most of the popular black leaders are banned or in prison. Therefore a very great part of the black population is not represented in the institutions that one day might be the result of a reform.

[Botha] No. You imply certain things that are not true. Must black leaders are not in jail

[Von Boehm] The most popular black leaders.

[Botha] No, that is not true either. The most popular and reliable and responsible black leaders speak with my government and with me personally day by day.

[Von Boehm] Reliable according to whom?

[Botha] Their own people.

[Von Boehm] And for you.

[Botha] For peace in South Africa.

[Kruchem] When you travel around South Africa you notice, for instance, that the African National Congress is very popular with the black population. Why do you not give these people a chance to show that they can participate in the political life of this country without violence and without terror?

[Botha] The African National Congres is a group of people mainly controlled by the Communist Party. The headquarters is in London. To prove tht I am right let me quote what the Communist Party in London published early this year.

[Von Boehm] Would it not be better to quote the ANC directly? That would be clearer than statements by the Communist Party.

[Botha] It is all the same.

[Von Boehm] It is not the same.

[Botha] It is all the same. In this document the Communist Party says: It is also necessary to reflect the party's profile within the liberation alliance, whose head, outwardly, is the ANC. The question is to what extent it must be accepted as a durable form of the alliance that the Communist Party is not a participant as a party. In other words, the ANC is a front organization of the Communist Party, controlled by the Communist Party.

[Von Boehm] You could go ahead and ask the ANC leaders what they think of such assertions. They have never had a chance to present their standpoint to you.

[Botha] Did you know that out of 30 ANC leaders 19 are acknowledged communist members?

[Kruchem] There are 11 left.

[Botha] Eleven so-called ANC non-communists. I am not prepared to say that all of them, but the majority are members of the Communist Party.

[Von Boehm] Could you not talk with the moderates first and then talk with the others? Have you never tried that?

[Botha] That is why I invited them to Cape Town. instead they sit at our borders and let Russia supply them with weapons and they attack innocent people across the border. They should come to us and have talks with us around the table. I have only made one condition: I will talk with anybody who is ready to negotiate with me on the grounds of the constitution and in a peaceful way. But I am not ready to talk with people who are not willing to renounce violence as a means to achieve political aims.

[Kruchem] One of the best known ANC leaders, Nelson Mandela, has been in prison for almost 25 years now. Why do you not release him and other imprisoned leaders and give Mandela a chance to be one of those who participate peacefully?

[Botha] Let me first of all say that I do not put people in jail or allow them to leave jail. We have a system of judicial justice in this country.

[Kruchem] But is it not the right of the president to amnesty persons?

[Botha] Let me explain to you that Mr Mandela was found guilty by a high court of South Africa for very serious misdeeds. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. The court case is there to be studied by any intelligent person. I was approached a while ago about whether I could release Mandela. I said I would, of course, be sympathetic to such a release provided that Mr Mandela renounced violence to achieve his political goals. And he wrote a letter to me that he was not ready to accept that.

[Von Boehm] The renunciation of violence is a constant, justified demand. However, should you not also talk with Mandela on the definition of violence?

[Botha] I cannot speak to people who threaten the state, and accept their terms before they lay down their arms.

[Von Boehm] But if people are not allowed to share power they may think that their only chance is violence.

[Botha] But everyone in South Africa takes part in discussions and negotiations.

[Von Boehm] But not in political power.

[Botha] Yes, also in politics.

[Kruchem] Nelson Mandela has been in prison for more than 24 years. Why do you not give him a chance to see South Africa today and the changes that have taken place? He might take a different political attitude.

[Botha] We have a judicial body that will have to deal with the case and make recommendations. I cannot just decree that we let him go. South Africa is a democratically governed and civilized state. I will never release anybody from prison unless he is ready to reassure me that he will not take action against the state by force of arms.

[Von Boehm] But as a politician, Mr Botha, do you not think that Mandela could be very useful as a unifying element in South Africa?

[Botha] Would you please answer the following question: Name one head of state who would discuss political problems with prisoners. Would a German statesman discuss political solutions for Germany with members of the Baader-Meinhof group?

[Von Boehm] In a state of emergency, that could very well be possible.

[Botha] But the state of emergency was proclaimed several weeks ago.

[Kruchem] Do you really compare Mandela with the Baader-Meinhof people?

[Botha] He is a terrorist.

[Kruchem] Many people abroad and in South Africa recognize Mandela as a leader. Do you not feel the historical obligation to talk to him?

[Botha] Is the media not making Mr Mandela what he is, instead of accepting the fact that we in South Africa have properly elected responsible black leaders who hold talks with the government and even negotiate with us -- politically economically, and otherwise?

[Kruchem] Are those leaders really supported by the majority of the blacks?

[Botha] Yes, they are. To name just one: What is wrong with Mr Buthelezi? He is the leader of 5 million Zulus and was freely elected by them. We have several states with their own administration. Their governments are elected by their black citizens. We will soon introduce a bill in Parliament on establishing a national council in which all of South Africa's national groups will be represented.

[Von Boehm] Are all those activities aimed at implementing the one-man, one-vote principle?

[Botha] That principle has long been accepted in South Africa. The only question is under what conditions it is to be applied. For example, you have the principle of one-man, one-vote in the Federal Republic, but at the same time you have a federal system. The principle exists in Switzerland, but under totally different conditions, and again under different circumstances in the United States. But if you mean by one-man, one-vote a system in which the majority dominates the minorities, then the reply is no.

[Von Boehm] But that is exactly the problem. Mandela demands one-man, one-vote, and he wants to ensure the protection of the minorities.

[Botha] Let us stop talking about Mr Mandela. He is in prison. I do not believe that he always speaks on behalf of the ANC. The ANC is now dominated by Communist Party figures. Its goal is not one-man, one-vote, but the assumption of power under a dictatorship.

[Von Boehm] It seems you are more afraid of communism than the power of the blacks. Why?

[Botha] The struggle in South Africa is not a struggle between black and white, but between democratic institutions and communist dictatorship.

[Kruchem] But where is the communist threat? Does South Africa not have a very strong Army?

[Botha] The threat is directly on the other side of our borders.

[Kruchem] But where? Does Mozambique constitute a threat?

[Botha] Angola has the war between democrats and communists. Zambia is a one-party state. Terrorists come across the border to kill innocent people. Zimbabwe has announced the establishment of a socialist one-party state. In Mozambique there is a civil war.

[Kruchem] Do those countries constitute a threat to South Africa?

[Botha] No. but the communists and terrorists in those countries pose a threat to South Africa.

[Von Boehm] Even though the police in South Africa is so powerful, and the president is a defense politician?

[Botha] Yes, the terrorists cross the border at night and kill black people in their residential areas. They attack people in the streets and harass school children. In the past months alone, 1,500 people were killed in South Africa, half of them by black people.

[Kruchem] But does your government not prepare the ground for communism by having introduced different educational systems, by having established separate residential areas, and by pursuing a strict racial classification?

[Botha] You are linking matters that should not be mixed. Do not talk about things that do not belong to each other. Let us talk about education. [passage omitted on history of education in South Africa]

[Von Boehm] Almost every night people are being shot in black living areas. Do you know that?

[Botha] That is not fair.

[Von Boehm] What do you think of it?

[Botha] An intentional lie, regardless who says it.

[Von Boehm] It has been reported by South African newspapers.

[Botha] Yes, but many lies are being reported in South Africa.

[Von Boehm] The reports are issued by your Bureau of Information.

[Botha] No. That is incorrect. My police would not kill anybody without reason.

[Von Boehm] I did not say that. I only described the situation in the black living quarters.

[Botha] We only shoot people who seriously threaten the lives of other people in South Africa. The police are under strong instructions. They are a well-disciplined force. [passage omitted]

[Kruchem] The official death toll since the announcement of the state of emergency is 250 people, after all.

[Botha] That is not true.

[Kruchem] That is a hell of a lot, is it not?

[Botha] Since the beginning of the unrest some years ago a total of 1,697 people have been killed, more than half of whom were not killed by police or soldiers. More then half of them were killed by revolutionary forces. Blacks have killed blacks. We must protect black people against revolutionary forces. [passage omitted]

[Von Boehm] Serious restrictions of press freedom still exist here. Even if the death toll in this country is being frankly reported, there is press censorship even for foreign correspondents.

[Botha] No, not at all. We have a Bureau of Information, and if the press is willing to cooperate properly with the state forces, it will get all the information to be published. We just stopped television reportage in the black living areas because we have learned that some television people created unrest there themselves just for the sake of making use of it.

[Kruchem] In this connection you ousted the German ARD television correspondent.

[Botha] We sent 5 out of about 200 — I think there are 193 foreign correspondents in our country.

[Kruchem] What are the conditions under which a TV correspondent can work?

[Botha] You must obey the laws of this country — then you are welcome here.

[Von Boehm] Obedience is a word we know mainly from totalitarian systems.

[Botha] No democratic country will admit journalists who do not obey the laws of the country, not even the FRG. It would tolerate nobody who does not obey its laws. [passage omitted]

[Kruchem] Mr President, you said a few days ago that South Africa would not only survive economic sanctions, but that it would even emerge stronger on the other side of sanctions. What did you mean by that?

[Botha] It is not the first time that South Africa has experienced sanctions. In the military sector, we have lived for years with sanctions. We have handled the sanctions and today we are stronger than we were before the sanctions. That is exactly what I meant. South Africa is a strong country economically. We produce most of the strategically important mineral resources. Our food can be used in Africa and in the rest of the West. Our trade with Western countries is strong. South Africa's strength cannot be simply neglected. South Africa wild hold its positions, and it will fight in a decent and responsible way against sanctions. Eventually, I believe , we will be stronger economically then before.

[Kruchem] Are you not afraid that South Africa might be in a civil war at the end of our term in office?

[Botha] As a matter of fact, I see a decreasing danger of civil war.

[Kruchem] Thank you very much.

[Botha] Thank you.

Police Directorate Restricts Soweto Funerals

MB021711 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1829 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — The Police Directorate of Public Relations tonight issued the following orders clamping restrictions on funerals in Soweto: (text)

"Orders in terms of the regulations made under the Public Safety Act 1953.

"Under the powers vested in me by regulation 7 1D of the regulations published in terms of the Public Safety Act 1953, (Act 3 of 1953), by proclamation R109, of June 12, 1986, as amended, I, Gideon Pienaar Loubscher, divisional commissioner of the SAP for the Soweto Division, hereby issue the orders set out in the schedule.

"Schedule:

"In this schedule any word or expression to which a meaning has been assigned in the regulations shall have a corresponding meaning, and

"Ceremony" in relation to a funeral means any ceremony associated with a funeral, including any memorial service, commemorative service and/or any other service held in connection with a funeral and also a funeral procession.

"Divisional commissioner means the divisional commissioner of the SAP for the Soweto Division.

"Security action means any action by a force or a member of a force whether such action took place before or after the publication of this government notice.

"Specified area means

"a) The area in the Johannesburg Magisterial District known as

— 1. Soweto, as demarcated and described in government notice of August 17, 1956, as amended.

— 2. Diepkloof and Meadowlands as demarcated and described in Government Notice 2603 of December 24, 1954 as amended.

"b) The area in the Magisterial District of Roodepoort known as Dobsonville as demarcated and described in government notice 1551 of October 24, 1958 as amended."

"The regulations means the regulations published by proclamation R109 of June 12, 1986 as amended by proclamations R110 of June 17, 1986, R121 of June 27, 1986, R125 of July 8, 1868 and R140 of August 1, 1986.

Regulations:

"No funeral and no ceremony in connection with a funeral of a person who has died in or during security action shall be held in the specified areas otherwise than on the following conditions, namely that "a) Such funeral and any such ceremony shall only take place on a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or public holiday and on such time, date, and place as may be approved in writing by the divisional commissioner.

"b) No such ceremony insofar as it involves any memorial service, comemmorative service or any other service shall be held out of doors.

"c) Only an ordained minister of a religious denomination or organisation may act as speaker during such funeral or any such ceremony."

"d) Persons attending the funeral shall only travel by vehicle from the place where any memorial, commemorative, or other service was held to the place where the person concerned is to be buried and along a route determined by the divisional commissioner.

"d) No flags, banners, placards, pamphlets or posters shall be displayed or distributed at or during such funeral or any such ceremony.

"f) No public address system shall be used at or during such funeral ceremony.

"g) Such funeral or any such ceremony shall not be attended by more than 200 persons.

"h) Such funeral, including any such ceremony shall not last for more than three hours.

"No joint funeral and no joint ceremony in connection with a funeral of two or more persons who have died in or during security action shall be held in the specified areas."

"The divisional commissioner may, on such conditions as may be imposed by him, determine that the conditions specified in Clause 2 or that the provisions of Clause 3 shall not apply in respect of the funeral of any particular person or persons or in respect of any ceremony or ceremonies in connection with the funeral of any particular person or persons."

Restrictions' Validity Questioned

MB021916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 2, SAPA — Police tonight issued an order restricting funerals of unrest victims in Soweto, but a legal expert said the proclamation would not be valid unless "properly promulgated."

Legal adviser to the news media, Mr Peter Reynolds, who has been involved with some of the legal challenges of the emergency regulations, said the proclamation would not be valid unless published in a Government Gazette, or in full in a newspaper in circulation in the area to which the order applies, or over SABC Radio or TV "in sufficient detail to be understood."

Soweto Group Comments on 4 Sep Funeral

MB021140 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Soweto, Sept 2, SAPA — The Greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry today urged the government to "sit around a negotiating table with the rightful leaders instead of continuing to manipulate the people." In a statement, the chamber said the Soweto community strongly condemned the "unwarranted, catastrophic action" that had resulted in the death of 21 people during the Soweto disturbance last week. "We felt that it is only by creating an atmosphere of peace and calm that growth and development beneficial to all the people can take place," the statement said.

Regarding the funeral of unrest victims of last week when 21 people died in White City, Jabavu, the statement said: "We, the business community and all progressive organisations wish to bury our brothers and sisters in a manner and style befitting this sad occasion," and it urged the authorities to "stay clear" of the funeral proceedings on Thursday. "In honour of the deceased and their families, the greater Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industries and its members throughout Soweto will close their business premises during the funeral proceedings from 10am to 1pm. "This will enable business people and their staff members to attend the funeral," the statement said. "Through our newly established relief fund, we wish to donate an amount of R5000 towards the crisis fund set up by the Soweto Civic Association. "We hope that this humble contribution will assist in meeting part of the bereaved families needs," it said.

Bureau Reports 21 Injured in Durban Blast

MB021224 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1106 GMT
2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — The Bureau for Information said today the remains of a Soviet-made limpet mine were found at the scene of yesterday's bomb blast at a Durban shopping centre.

The bureau, in its unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today, also released the names of the 21 peole who were injured in the blast.

They are: Mrs Felokwazi Ntshangase, 44, Mrs Cynthia Hlongwane 29, Miss Zanele Buthelezi, 23, Mr Mriswa Mkhanya, 62, Mr Andreas Mncwabe, 35, Mrs Maureen Madinane, 26, Miss Diyo Mkhize, 22, Mrs Eunice Donza, 47, Miss Cynthia Madonsela, 19, Mrs Florence Khuluse, 37, all from Mlazi; Mrs Monica Strydom, 24, Montclair; Mrs S.E. Maartin, 56, Durban; Mrs Mary Fennel, 52, Bluff; Mr Stephanus van Loggerenberg, 69, Natalie Wilcox, 3, Wellowwood Park; Mr Rory Vorbett, 27, Montclair; Mrs Martha Brown, 33, Wentworth; Mrs H. Botha, 40, Umbilo; Mrs Rhona Naidoo, 32, Chatsworth; Mrs Charmaign Govender, 33, Charsworth; and Mrs Manthie Hiriall, 34, Chatsworth.

"Mrs Strydom is still being treated in hospital. All the other injured were discharged after treatment," the bureau said.

"No unrest-related deaths were reported during this period. A policeman was slightly injured in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, when a petrol bomb was thrown at him. It did not explode. No other injuries were reported," the bureau said.

Pik Botha on Nkomati Accord, Namibia Issue

MB022016 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] On southern Africa today, the government reiterated its stance on both Mozambique and South-West Africa. In replies to questions read on his behalf in the House of Assembly, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the threat of international sanctions would not move the government to reconsider the Nkomati Accord.

On Namibia, he siad if it became clear that the Cubans would not be leaving Angola, the parties involved in present discussions would have to consider a way of resolving the independence issue. Mr Botha is on his way to the Far East.

Differences Between Government, Opposition Resolved

MB021718 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] It has been announced in Cape Town that the dispute between the government and the opposition parties in the House of Assembly have been settled, and that the house will continue normally with its work.

The leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, says this decision was taken at a meeting of the chief whips of all the parties in Cape Town today.

The dispute between the National Party [NP] and the opposition parties arose last week, and the opposition parties had since withdrawn their cooperation from the NP whips.

Mr Schoeman said the House of Assembly woud try to adjourn on Friday, and contrary to an earlier notice, there would be a session tomorrow. At this session, the recent incidents in Soweto would also be discussed.

The chief whip of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], Mr Brian Bamford, has confirmed that the dispute has been settled, and that Parliament, as he put it, is back on the rails. He said lessons had been learned, and relations between the legislative and executive authorities had been restored.

Mr Hendrik Schoeman has apologized to the opposition parties in the House of Assembly for having said erroneously that their party whips had been consulted about a motion that the house adjourn early on Wednesday last week. The chief whips of the PFP, the Conservative Party, and the New Republic Party have all accepted Mr Schoeman's apology.

House of Assembly To Adjourn 5 September

MB021159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1158 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Parliament, Sept 2, SAPA — The House of Assembly would adjourn on Friday evening, the leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said today.

In a brief statement following a meeting of the chief whips of all political parties, he said:

"All parties decided that normal proceedings of the House of Assembly will continue and endeavour to adjourn on Friday evening and that there will be a sitting tomorrow.

"Further, I want to announce that the government has decided to permit a debate on Soweto."

There was no immediate indication of whether the announcement meant that Parliament would adjourn on Friday.

Commentary Notes Need To Meet Sanctions Challenge

MB030541 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Meeting the Challenge of Sanctions"]

[Text] The calls for sanctions heard at the conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare this week were predictable. Equally predictable was that many of those joining in the chorus have demanded that Western nations impose sanctions but do not themselves have the courage to break all ties with South Africa.

It would be unwise, however, for South Africans to take comfort from the antics of a group that is neither nonaligned nor true to its own pronouncements. The threat of sanctions — and the effect that they will have — is too serious a matter for that. Rather should the response be to get to grips with the sanctions threat and tackle it with vigor and purpose. The clarion call must be for adaptation to changing situations and innovativeness in the market place. Clearly, businessmen of vision and dedication — the entrepreneurs and the innovators — must play a vital role in any sanctions war.

For its part, the government is giving a lead. It is going out and meeting the challenge of sanctions head-on. Dr Dawie de Villiers, the minister of trade and industry, is in Taiwan this week for talks aimed at increasing bilateral trade. There is much scope for the promotion of trade between Taiwan and South Africa, more especially if others decide to decrease their trading volumes with South Africa.

Dr de Villiers will be followed by the minister of foreign affiars, Mr Pik Botha, who will also be visiting Japan. Again, the watchword will be to promote, not to reduce, the trading relationship. Nearer home, Dr de Villiers' deputy, Mr Kent Durr, was in Swaziland last week to open the South African exhibition at that country's annual trade show. His visit was preceded by that of Mr Pik Botha and, earlier in the year, that of the state president. These visits, and similar bilateral contacts with other neighboring countries such as Lesotho and Botswana, all serve to cement economic and, specifically, trading relationships.

Other visits abroad will follow — for example, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, will be attending the meetings of the International Monetary Fund in Washington this month.

Amidst all the sanctions talk — and decisions on sanctions are to be taken later this month by both the United States Congress and the European Community — such top-level international exposure of South Africa serves to keep open contacts with influential decisionmakers in major countries.

Public exposure is, naturally, augmented to an important extent by confidential discussions in boardrooms and government offices. At the same time, it all serves to demonstrate to the world at large that South Africa will not take the threat — or even the reality — of sanctions lying down, that we will seek substitution of, and alternatives to, sources of trade that are lost because of sanctions, and that we believe that we can, in the words of the state president, weather sanctions and emerge stronger from the experience.

Le Grange Responds to Priest's Torture Allegations

MB020933 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 2, SAPA — Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa was under the control of SADF members at the time of "the alleged improper and wrongful actions against him," the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in an affidavit lodged in the Pretoria Supreme Court today. Mr le Grange also said that members of the SA police had revealed confidential information to him that Father Mkhatshwa, secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, had on numerous occasions trained youthful black activists in the manufacturing of petrol bombs. Mr le Grange made these allegations in an answering affidavit following the lodging of an urgent application last week to stop the "further assaulting" of Father Mkhatshwa, and to have his detention declared unlawful if it was confirmed that he had been assaulted.

Father Mkhatshwa alleged that he had been stripped and tortured while being interrogated for 30 hours non-stop on August 20 and 21.

Mr le Grange said he deemed Father Mkhatshwa's continued detention necessary for the maintenance of public order, or the safety of the public, or the termination of the state of emergency.

Father Mkhatshwa said in a replying affidavit, made at the Pretoria prison where he is now being held, that these and other allegations against him were "nonsense," "laughable" and "cowardly defamatory." He challenged Mr le Grange to charge him. "Not only does respondent (Mr le Grange) owe the public this duty, but it is also his legal duty to do so. In fact, if there is any substance at all in either one or more of the allegations, respondent is guilty of a gross dereliction of duty," Fr Mkhatshwa said. It seemed that Mr le Grange was trying to smear the Catholic Church by innuendo, he said. "Fortunately, the church is above such behaviour."

Mr le Grange said in his affidavit that Captain Phillippus Loots of the security police had requested a Lt Fourie of the SADF about his "undermining activities." An affidavit by Capt Loots corroborated this. A photocopy of a notice signed by him, authorising the removal of Fr Mkhatshwa from the affidavit. The site of the interrogation was written in by hand, and appears to be "V t h" (Voortrekkerhoogte).

Mr le Grange said it had been known to the security police since 1973 that Fr Mkhatshwa had actively endeavoured to overthrow the existing order in South Africa. The priest had actively supported the African National Congress and a large variety of black activist organisations which endeavoured to overthrow the existing order, he said.

Mr le Grange undertook on Friday last week that he would not, as far as it was within his means, allow any wrongful actions to be taken against the father while he was in detention.

In the affidavit lodged today, Mr le Grange also made a number of other allegations against the father, saying he played a role in financing those co-responsible for the countrywide unrest. "All the stated activities Father Mkhatshwa carried out under the cloak of being a priest of the Roman Catholic Church." He added: "Much more than what I have outlined here is known about the undermining activities of Fr Mkhatshwa, but in my opinion the publication thereof would detrimentally affect the actions of the South African police." Mr le Grange said if it appeared that a member of the security forces had committed any offence, immediate action would be taken against such a member. He would be charged in a court of law, or departmental disciplinary measures would be taken against him. Mr le Grange denied, however, that wrongful actions by the interrogation team would render Fr Mkhatshwa's detention unlawful and mala fide. The hearing continues today.

Two Trade Unions To Launch Federation

MB021255 Johannesburg SAPA in English GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 2, SAPA — A federation of the Council of Unions of SA [CUSA] and Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions [AZACTU] will be launched in Johannesburg next month, a senior trade union official said today.

The new federation will have a membership of 500,000 and is part of a long term scheme to reduce the number of trade unions federations in South Africa. The official stressed the new organisation would not be a rival to the 500,000 strong Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU].

"The workers of this country should ultimately have one federation. COSATU reduced the number of federations, CUSA and AZACTU are now in that position.

"We have to co-operate with one another, which will eventually lead to one federation," he said.

A working committee has agreed to industrial unions only and the main task facing CUSA and AZACTU is the disbanding of affiliated general unions. The disbanded unions will then joint the affiliated existing industrial unions.

Only Government Can Save Country

"It is not only the country that is going through a difficult period but the National Party as well," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 1 September . The editorial says that even though the government embarked on a reformist policy this "lifting of the aprtheid lid did not signal any joy in the townships or acceptance in the outside world." "As for the country, racked as it was by unrest and the target of disinvestment and sanctions, it could well wonder by what hypocritical standards it was singled out for punitive measures." The editorial also points out that the "radical Black organisations, particularly the African National Congress-in-exile and its fronts within the Republic, have been engaged in an insurrection that is intended to force the White Government to negotiate its own demise." The Progressive Federal Party is encouraging the "New Nats" to break away from the National Party and to add to its troubles, the government has to contend with: "The growing defection of Afrikaners to the Right-wing parties"; "deal with increasingly querulous Coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament"; "and even worse for the Government's reform plans, it has not been able to get top Black leaders to the negotiating table." However, *The Citizen* does not believe the government's position, any more than that of South Africa, "is endangered beyond recovery." The editorial suggests that the government get its own and the country's affairs in order, "for the world is determined to force the Government's capitulation and the Opposition to bring it down." Only the government can "bring about reform — and only reform can save this country."

Mugabe: 'Hypocritical'

"How embarrassing for Mr Robert Mugabe. While he was in London at the mini-summit at which sanctions were decided against South Africa — and Mr Mugabe was in the forefront fo those calling for sanctions — his country was renegotiating a trade accord with South Africa," says an editorial on the same page. The editorial says Mugabe "talks sanctions while his country negotiates trade — which is about as hypocritical as any Black African leader can be." The editorial expresses concern at Mugabe's announcement that he would withdraw consular facilities to South African visitors, but "we doubt whether South Africans will want to go to Zimbabwe, or trade with it, once that country imposes sanctions." The editorial says "the begging bowl will be out again when his country and others suffer because he has the stupidity to take on his powerful neighbors in an economic war that no-one can win. For if the sanctions are introduced on a scale that harms South Africa, the whole region will be gravely harmed."

Government 'Put Out Its Own Eyes'

"The decision of the parliamentary opposition parties last week to withdraw the co-operation of the whips has served to emphasise the most worrisome feature of government's recent behaviour: the conviction that nasty things will go away if nobody talks about them," says a page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 1 September. "Parliament and the courts remain the two arenas in which the truth may yet be discovered, but persistent efforts are made to exclude the courts from examining the handling of security matters, and attempts in Parliament to throw the issue open to public view are frustrated — either by a refusal 'in the public interest' to answer questions, or by a refusal to debate." The editorial says that "many opponents of the government attribute its attitudes to malice or callousness, but it is much worse than that: government does not know what is happening in the country, because it has put out its own eyes. Afrikaner leaders have always been isolated from other countrymen, meeting the English community with resentful, uncomprehending suspicion, and other races with an arrogant disdain. These tendencies have for the past half-century been aggravated by the Broederbond [Union of Brotherhood] conspiracy that settles issues in the dark and makes of most public political processes a pre-arranged farce." "Government permits no light to penetrate the darkness in which it lives."

Politicizing Everyday Life

Andre du Toit writes on page 4 of *Business Day* in the "Political Perspective" column on who has been "reputed to be the intellectual inspiration of government's 'hidden agenda' of reform by stealth, the Harvard political scientist Samuel P. Huntington." In talks with staff members of the three Western Cape Universities Huntington says that with regard to the actual performance of the government over the past five years in comparison with the strategic objectives outlined in his paper, "government did not take care to lower expectations while delivering in real terms, but actually raised expectations and then failed to live up to what was promised." Huntington also says that in black communities "the most ordinary everyday acts are charged with tremendous political consequences." In this "charged and volatile atmosphere of protest and unrest government must of necessity rely on the repressive functions of the security agencies. But once 'law and order' has been restored, it cannot simply revert to 'reform' where it left off. Government may actually find that in various ways it has become the prisoner of the security agencies on which it had to rely." Du Toit however, believes that medicine and health care could also be examples of "the politicisation of everyday life and of abortive 'reforms'," since doctors in South Africa are charged with "colluding with apartheid or with the maltreatment of political prisoners." He also says that health care services have not been left undisturbed by the processes of " 'reform.' " In terms of the new tricameral constitution, health care — along with education — was designated to be administered in terms of " 'own affairs.' " "in practise this would have meant that, for example, the hospital services previously run by the various provincial administrations would be parcelled out to the various ministers councils of the Houses of Assembly, Representatives and Delegates and their respective 'own affairs' bureaucracies. Instead of the further dismantling of existing apartheid structures, we could thus look forward to the return of outmoded 'petty apartheid.' " "Perhaps we can as well do without this kind of 'reform' especially in a time of national crisis," says Du Toit.

STAR on 'Misinformation' of Bureau

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 September says: "When Soweto erupted last week, the bureau's [Bureau for Information] version of events hardly touched on what residents saw as the problem: evictions for non-payment of rents." The editorial says that it is unacceptable that the government should only want its perspective of situations published. It also warns that if the "government agency charged with providing news" is "seen always to tell only half the story, its political masters should not be surprised if the tag 'Bureau for Misinformation' gains greater credence."

SOWETAN on Rent Evictions

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 1 September says it believes much needs to be done to solve the rent crisis which has become countrywide. "Forced evictions will not only lead to tragedy but they will not get the local authorities their money back." "While the council may wield the big stick and think that those on the waiting list would jump into occupying houses of people evicted, they do not seem to understand the problems faced by township people. It is not an exaggeration to say where these evictions are carried out, there will be no houses and thus no rent for the councils. We know this, not as a fact, but because we have first hand feel of what is going on in our townships." The editorial suggests that the government call the nonpayments a bad debt and let the people own these houses, freely. "We think they deserve at least that."

Archbishops Against Apartheid

In an article on the same page a religion reporter says that when Desmond Tutu takes the archbishop's throne he "joins a line of 10 Anglican spiritual leaders, most whom, like him, were uncompromising critics of apartheid." The reporter says that "Anglican leaders saw the dangers and spoke out against the evil of racial prejudice long before it became enshrined in law." Among those mentioned are Archbishop Bill Burnett and Archbishop Philip Russell. "From the beginning Archbishop Russell made it clear that he felt the church could not divorce itself from politics and in 1982 offered to help the Government launch a national convention."

Cost of Apartheid

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 August says Professor Michael Savage of the University of Cape Town has done a public service in estimating the total cost of the apartheid policy to South Africa. "The staggering figure of R56,000 million is his tally in lost income to the nation last year alone." "The cost, including duplication of services, removals, bureaucracy, parliaments, ideological decentralization, etc, not to mention the cost in human misery and suffering, must be one of the world's classic cases of squandered resources. A lot more than the current hesitant and frequently-mothballed reform is required to put right the wrongs done to this country, its people and its economy."

CAPE TIMES on New Civil Service Posts

"If the Nationalist plan to create new highly-paid posts for assistant ministers is carried through, the government will have to convince the nation that this is not just extension of patronage," says a second editorial on the same page. "Taxpayers will want to know precisely why more people — and which people — are being offered new plum positions when the civil service is supposedly being streamlined. Nationalists might like dispensing patronage, but it is the taxpayers who will have to pay for it."

Media Coverage of Namibia

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 29 August that: "It would be of great interest to Namibians to know precisely what the policy code of the SWABC [South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation] is, for instance. While they give absolutely no coverage to the SWAPO rally in Katutura on Sunday," they "give prominence to the International Society for Human Rights, known to be a right-wing, pro-interim government institution." Lister says that the SWABC is "accountable, in the first instance, to the listeners and viewers they serve, and not to their 'bosses' in the Tintenpalast. They are funded with taxpayers money, and despite their propaganda to the contrary, the majority of those taxpayers do not share their political preference." Lister says that Namibians can "forget about true observance of fundamental human rights, and they can forget about impartiality, from the interim government and its agencies, including the SWABC. They can anticipate instead an increased anti-SWAPO campaign which will only serve to make reconciliation impossible and exacerbate civil war conditions in this country."

NAMIBIAN on Settlement Plan

"On Tuesday of this week, many Namibians celebrated Namibian Day, when on August 26 1966, the first shots were fired in a war which has already lasted 20 years," says a page 12 editorial. "Twenty years later, peace is not in sight, and the internationally-accepted settlement plan has not yet seen the light of day in this war-torn territory." The editorial says that the war was formerly waged between Namibians in SWAPO's armed wing and the South African occupation forces but now the war has been "internalised and seeds sown for possible civil war with the introduction of an 'own army' for Namibia." "It is high time that the South African authorities, and those who find themselves in the seats of power today, against the wishes of the majority of their fellow countrymen, realise that peace will not come about in this manner. Only the implementation of the internationally-accepted settlement plan in terms of UN Security Council Resolution 435, could hope to bring peace to Namibia." "The onus is on those countries, who assisted in the drawing up of the settlement plan, and in particular the United States, to concentrate efforts on a Namibia settlement as soon as possible in order to prevent exacerbation of existing divisions and increase the prospects of civil war in this country."

Radicals Become 'Martyrs'

"Tuesday night's wave of violence is further proof that the revolutionary climate is still overheated," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 29 August. This shows that the radical forces are still very active and have used the rent boycott as a cover to create violence and revolt against the legal authorities." The editorial says that the radical forces "provoke security force violence by intimidation, roadblocks and violence against a peaceloving people." The editorial believes that there is no doubt that action has to be taken against violent radicals for the protection of lawabiding citizens. However, the editorial points out that in the prevailing climate every insurgent who is shot dead by the security forces, becomes "a martyr for the revolutionary cause."

Need For Greater Clarity

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 1 September says that political accommodation of the black man in the rule of the country "cannot remain in the air for much longer." "The reason that the expected important constitutional legislation does not come before this second sitting of Parliament is probably because there is no certainty about the black man's role yet. The govermment has until now not worked out a model since it does not want to dictate to the black man. The solution should be found through mutual bargaining." The editorial maintains that "a need for greater clarity is knocking hard at the door of the Afrikaner and of the government."

White Only Participation in Municipal Election

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 29 August says: "Normal people will simply not understand: We may live where we can afford to, we may marry whomever we like, but only whites may participate in the municipal elections. According to the administrator-general it is a constitutional matter which cannot be taken any further on its own." "There is an electoral law for third-level authorities. There are generally accepted land laws, codes, a handful of human rights and basic consensus about the future," says the editorial. "What 'constitutional' hinderance can there possibly be that a South West African on grounds of color or descent, may be denied a right?"